

Yellow Dragon Software

# **Yellow Dragon <sup>TM</sup> Registry**

## **User's Guide**

Version 1.0

May, 2003  
Yellow Dragon Software

[www.Yellowdragonsoft.com](http://www.Yellowdragonsoft.com)

# **Table of Contents**

## **Introduction**

### **Welcome to Yellow Dragon Registry**

Yellow Dragon™ Registry is a Registry that is generally compliant with the ebXML Registry 2.1 specifications. In addition, the Yellow Dragon Registry adds a web-accessible user interface that allows non-technical users to quickly start using the Registry. The Registry may be implemented in various environments, ranging from eBusiness to other information gathering and sharing.

### **For Electronic Business**

A Registry is a specialized software component that allows authenticated users to publish information. If applied to electronic business, it is likely that trading partners within a community would use the Registry to publish details about their business service interfaces. This may include details of how to use their Web Services, what Business Processes they use, details of the message handling capabilities they have and what payloads they may accept. An example may be for a trading partner to state that they accept a specific OAGIS Business Object Document (BOD), delivered via ebXML Messaging to an end point described in a certain Web Services Description Language (WSDL) instance. All the technical configuration details may be present in the registry to facilitate multiple trading partners locating and using the same information.

### **For eGovernment**

Many governments are moving towards a federated registry model where registries are used to store and allow access to critical metadata including inter-agency process flows, metadata information and other artifacts necessary to run government. Some hybrid models are evolving whereby governments are implementing Registries that will allow certain access to non-government users.

### **For Metadata Management**

There are certain scenarios whereby multiple data sources must interoperate and exchange information. This is a primary use case for establishing a registry that can keep all information sharers supplied with current information about information metadata, process metadata and any other technical or service configuration details needed to facilitate a seamless exchange of information. Such large implementations may include the United States Office of Homeland Security.

A registry implementation may also help simplify the integration of your internal systems by standardizing business terms and allowing for cross referencing of key metadata items. Using Yellow Dragon's Registry as a component dictionary, you can agree on business terms, reuse them, and assemble them into new business documents - all in a standards-based environment.

## **Using Yellow Dragon Registry Online Help**

This online help for Yellow Dragon Registry is divided into five sections:

**Administration Guide:** This section describes the install procedure for Yellow Dragon Registry. In addition, it details how to manage the content and users in the registry. Registry administrators behave much the same as other system administrators and may grant privileges to all other users.

**User Guide:** This section describes how to browse the classification tree and manage content.

**Yellow Dragon Registry Security:** This section explains the design of registry security and how to apply permissions using the security scheme.

**Yellow Dragon Registry XML-Based API:** This section describes the XML-based API for programmatic communications that is provided with Yellow Dragon Registry.

**Additional Information:** This section includes information on customizing the registry look and feel and a glossary of terms.

## **Registry Roles and Infrastructure**

The registry recognizes four types of user (five different roles), each of who are permitted different actions within the registry. These four

roles are: *Registry Administrator*, *Contact Person*, *Registered User* and *Guest*.

Descriptions of each of these roles within the registry hierarchy follow. For detailed information regarding security and permissions associated with each role, see Yellow Dragon Registry Security.

### **Registry Administrator (RA)**

RAs have full control over the registry including the authority to approve and manage new users, organizations and groups. RAs should see the Administration Guide section of this documentation for information on how to manage the registry.

### **Contact Person (CP)**

There is one Contact Person per organization. The purpose of the Contact Person is to manage his/her organization and groups within the organization. Contact Persons should see the Managing the Registry section of the Administration Guide in this documentation for information on how to manage their organizations. For information on general use of the registry, see the User Guide section.

### **Registered User (User)**

A User is any individual registered with the registry who is neither a Registry Authority nor Contact Person. Each User belongs to a particular organization and can be a member of one or more groups.

### **Guest**

A user who is not logged-in to the registry is considered a Guest. By default, a Guest is permitted to view content, but these permissions may be changed. A Guest is never permitted to upload content.

## **Organizations**

All users must belong to an organization. An organization must have a contact person. The system organization (created by default), a special organization, contains only one Registry Authority.

## **Groups**

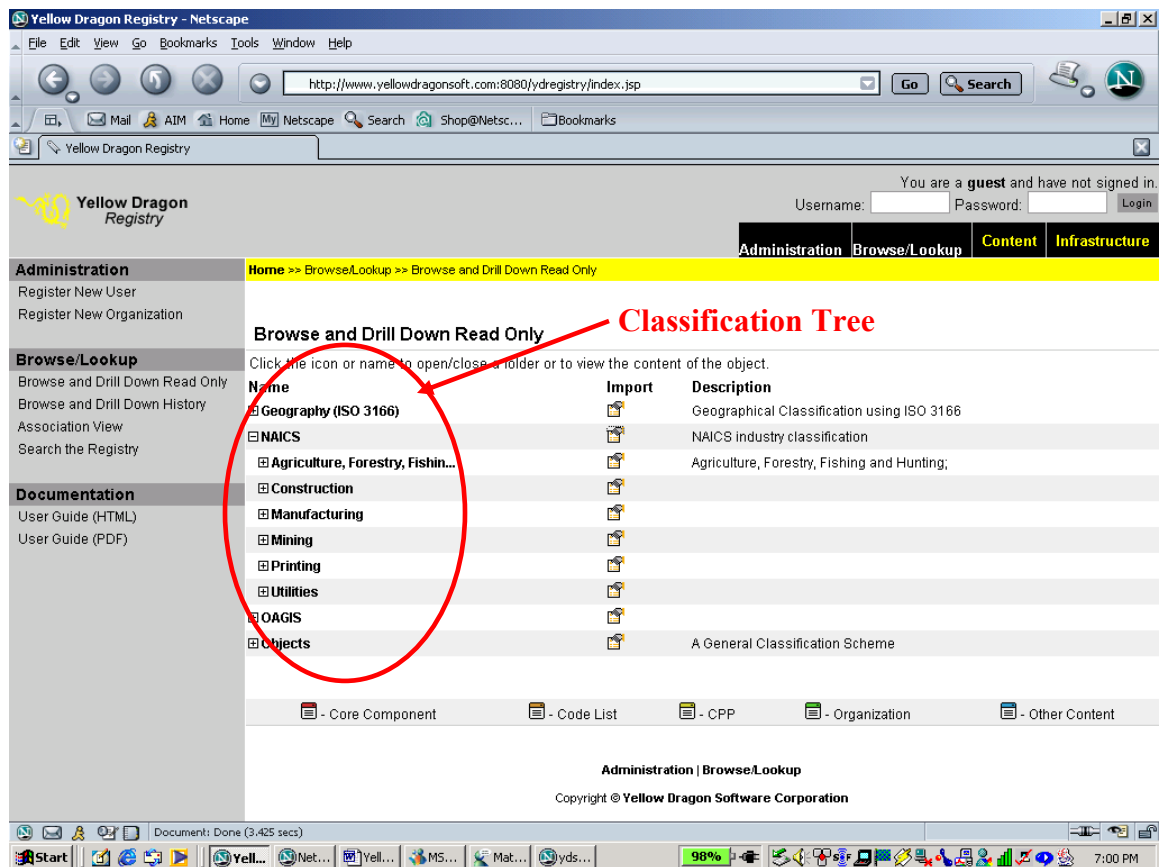
Forming a group is an easy way to assign permissions to a certain set of *Users* that should have similar authority in the registry. Group creation and management is done either by the Registry Authority or a Contact Person. The Registry Authority can organize all users of the registry into groups, while the Contact Person can organize any users belonging to his/her organization. A group created by a Contact Person may not be modified by the Registry Authority to include users from

outside the original organization. For information on creating and managing groups, see the Managing the Registry topic in the Administration Guide section of this documentation.

Groups consist of zero or more users, and an individual may belong to more than one group. An organization is simply an implicit group within the registry.

## The Classification Tree

All content entered by users is housed within the registry classification tree. The tree shows content and organizations arranged by user-created nodes. Any object may be classified in multiple locations within the tree. While the classification tree organizes content, associations can also be created to show the relationships between objects in various parts of the tree.

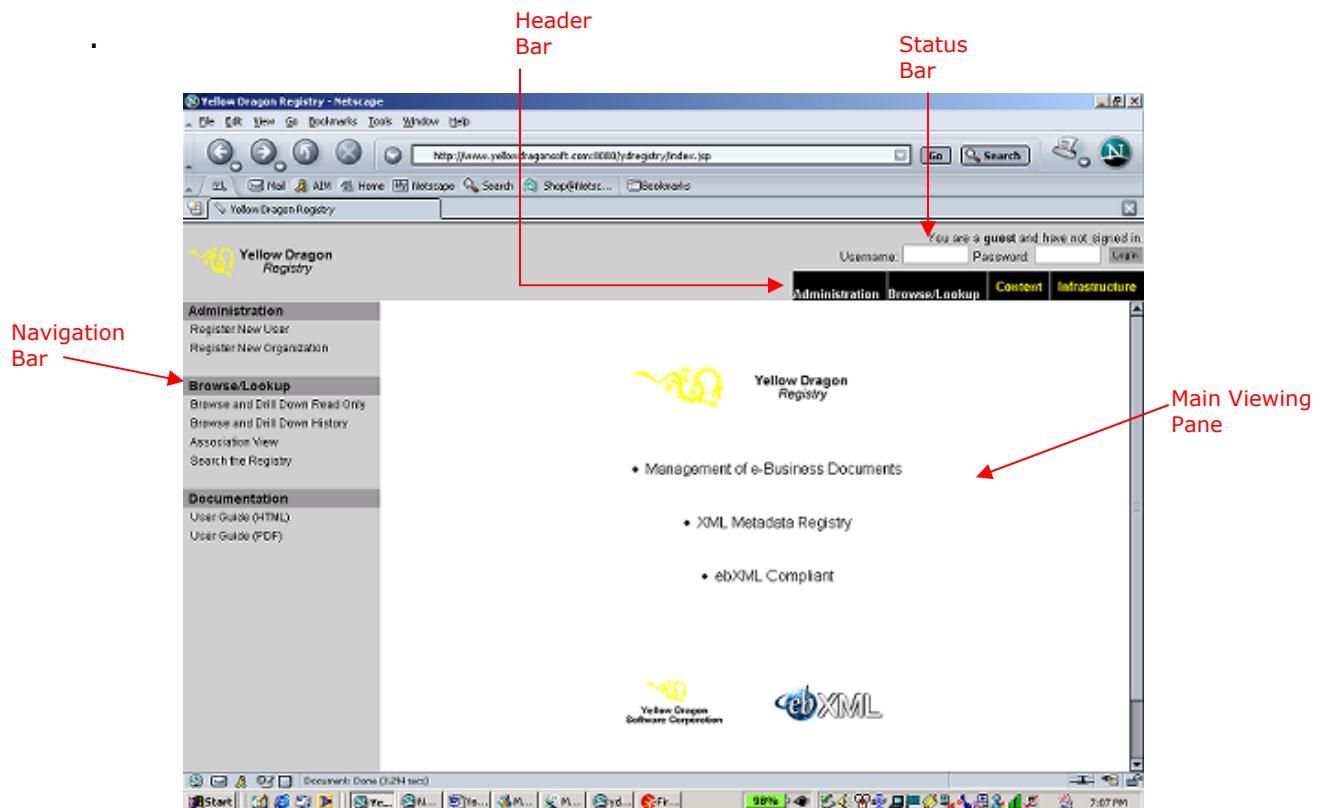


Within the overall registry classification tree are root classification nodes. Depending on an organization's nomenclature, the sub-tree emanating from a root node is analogous to a domain, an ontology or a namespace. Classification trees are controlled and managed by users

and administrators of a Yellow Dragon Registry. See the Create Schemes or Edit Schemes topics in the Infrastructure Menu section of this documentation for detailed information on how to create and maintain the classification tree structure.

## The Registry Browser Interface

When you access Yellow Dragon Registry, you see the Registry and all of its working components



## Registry Environment Components

The following table describes the four main components of the Yellow Dragon Registry environment:

Setting	Location	Description
<b>Header Bar</b>	Below the status bar	Provides links to the four menus in the Yellow Dragon Registry (as described below).
<b>Navigational Bar</b>	Left side of the screen	Provides links to the functions available for



the menu you select in the header bar.

<b>Status Bar</b>	Top part of the screen	Initially, contains the <b>Username</b> and <b>Password</b> boxes where the user logs in. After logging in, provides information about the user's role and login status, and includes the logout option.
<b>Main Viewing Pane</b>	Large bottom right part	Displays interactive Web forms for the various functions of Yellow Dragon Registry.

## Registry Menus

Following are descriptions of each of the four main menus in Yellow Dragon Registry. Note that not all of the options listed may be available to you, depending upon your role within the registry.

Menu	Description
<b>Administration Menu</b>	Manage users, groups and organizations; approve content; view locked and waiting objects.
<b>Browse/Lookup Menu</b>	Browse the classification tree; view content and its properties; edit content; create associations; set permissions on content.
<b>Content Menu</b>	Upload content to the registry; create Collaboration Protocol Profiles; create core components.
<b>Infrastructure Menu</b>	Manage the classification tree structure.

## Registry Architecture

Yellow Dragon Registry is a J2EE application. A relational database is required as the back-end repository for Registry metadata and some registry content. Currently supported RDBMS systems are MySQL 3.23 and higher. The registry server requires a J2EE application server capable of handling servlets and Java Server Pages (JSPs). Currently supported application servers are Apache Tomcat 1.0.3 and IBM Websphere 1.0.1.

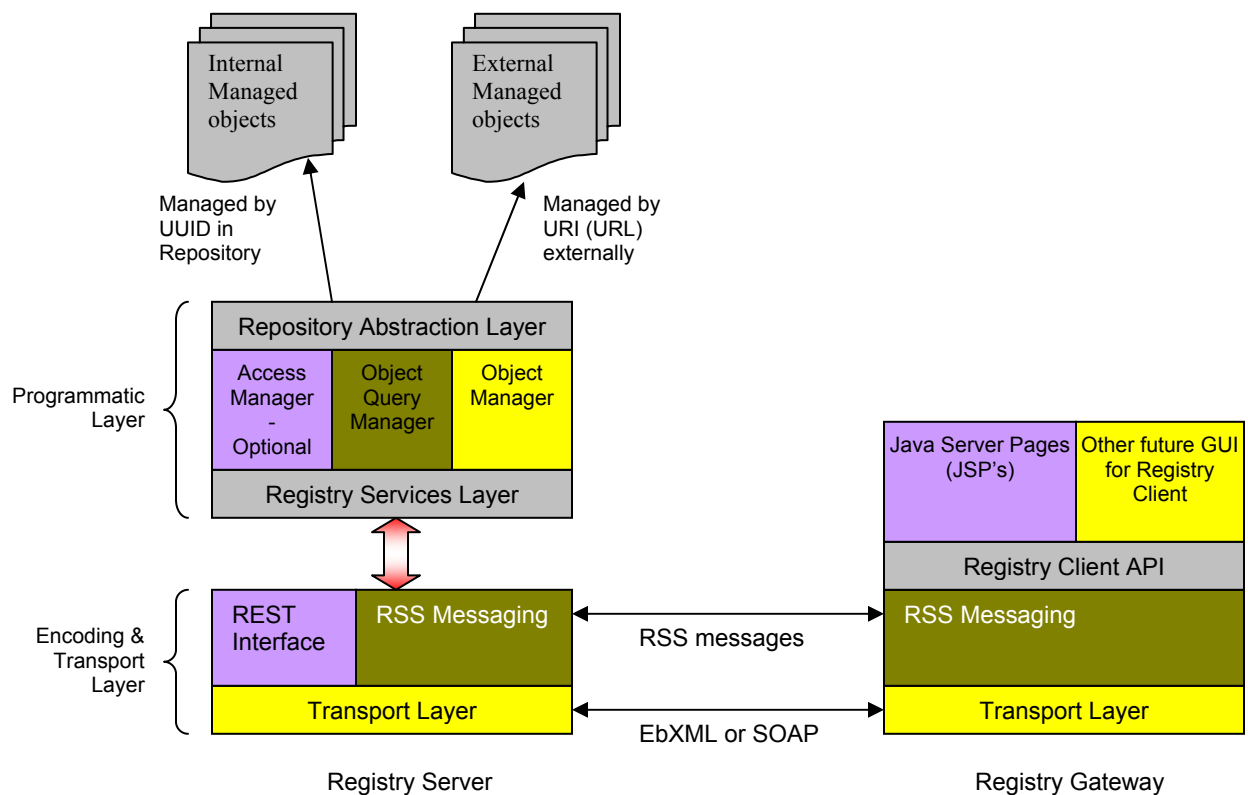
Please contact Yellow Dragon Software for the latest tested and supported databases and application servers.

The Yellow Dragon Registry user interface is browser-based using Java Server Pages (JSP). Two programmatic interfaces are exposed by default, an XML interface based on ebXML Message Service 2.0 (ebMS), and a Web Services interface. Both these APIs are defined in the ebXML Registry Services Specification 2.0 (ebRS).

## **Registry Services and Registry Client APIs**

The Yellow Dragon Registry can be reached using communication methods other than just a web browser. In accordance with the ebXML Registry Services Specification 2.1 (ebRS), the registry accepts requests delivered via:

- EbXML messages
- Web Service messages
- REST messages



*An overview of the Registry Architecture*

## Registry Services

Any ebXML compliant client program should be able to use the services listed below. When making registry requests, be sure to use the correct syntax. The syntax standard can be found in the ebRS document. See the Reference section of this guide for access to this document.

### EbXML Registry Services

This is the most complex form of communication with the registry. The messages are handled in synchronous fashion.

The ebXML implementation follows the standards set in the ebXML Message Service Specification 2.0 (ebMS) document. See the Reference section of this guide for access to this document.

### Registry Web Services

Messages from this service are delivered to the registry server using the SOAP envelope and the XML request document.

### REST Services

This is the simplest mode of communication with the registry. Messages are delivered to the server using single or multi-part HTTP requests. This service will be specified in the next version of the ebXML Registry Services Specification due out in Summer, 2003.

You can retrieve content from the registry using REST by using the following URL:

[http://registry\\_server/rest?interface=ObjectQueryManager&method=getRepositoryItem&param-id=urn:uuid:137d186b-3954-6d14-2d3d-681a0e17037a](http://registry_server/rest?interface=ObjectQueryManager&method=getRepositoryItem&param-id=urn:uuid:137d186b-3954-6d14-2d3d-681a0e17037a)

The object id can be obtained using the web client, using the property screen.

Yellow Dragon Software also has an optional REST jar file for simple REST client construction. Please contact [info@yellowdragonsoft.com](mailto:info@yellowdragonsoft.com) for a copy of the latest REST client tool.

### **Service Examples**

Examples for using the services are provided in the Examples folder of the Yellow Dragon Registry client package. For detailed information about the examples, see Using the Examples in the Yellow Dragon Registry Services section of this guide.

### **Registry Client APIs**

Yellow Dragon Registry provides access to the client services through two APIs: the Java client and the Microsoft client. The Java client API uses the REST services, while the Microsoft client API uses the ebXML services.

#### **Java Client API**

The Yellow Dragon Registry package delivers a Registry Client API to provide a framework for developing new registry clients and to simplify the use of the registry services. This API allows the user to work with Registry Information Model objects and use client versions of Lifecycle and Query managers. The underlying messages and XML are handled internally in the API. The current service type used for the API is REST, with more services to be supported in the future.

The Client API was successfully used in Yellow Dragon Transform 1.0 to implement integration with Yellow Dragon Registry. In this integration, the registry was used as a repository for transform templates, projects, input files, output files, etc.

For more information about the Client API, install the Yellow Dragon client package and explore the RegistryClientAPI directory for Javadoc and examples.

#### **Microsoft Client API**

The client package also contains the Yellow Dragon Registry Connect component (Microsoft client). This component is a COM object that allows the client to reach Yellow Dragon Registry ebXML services.

The Microsoft client is available in the RegistryConnect directory, but is not installed with the registry installation. It needs to be installed on top of the Microsoft .NET Framework. Once installed, you can access the COM object, documentation, and a sample.

**Additional Information**

For more detailed information about these APIs, including examples, see the Yellow Dragon Registry Services API section in this guide.

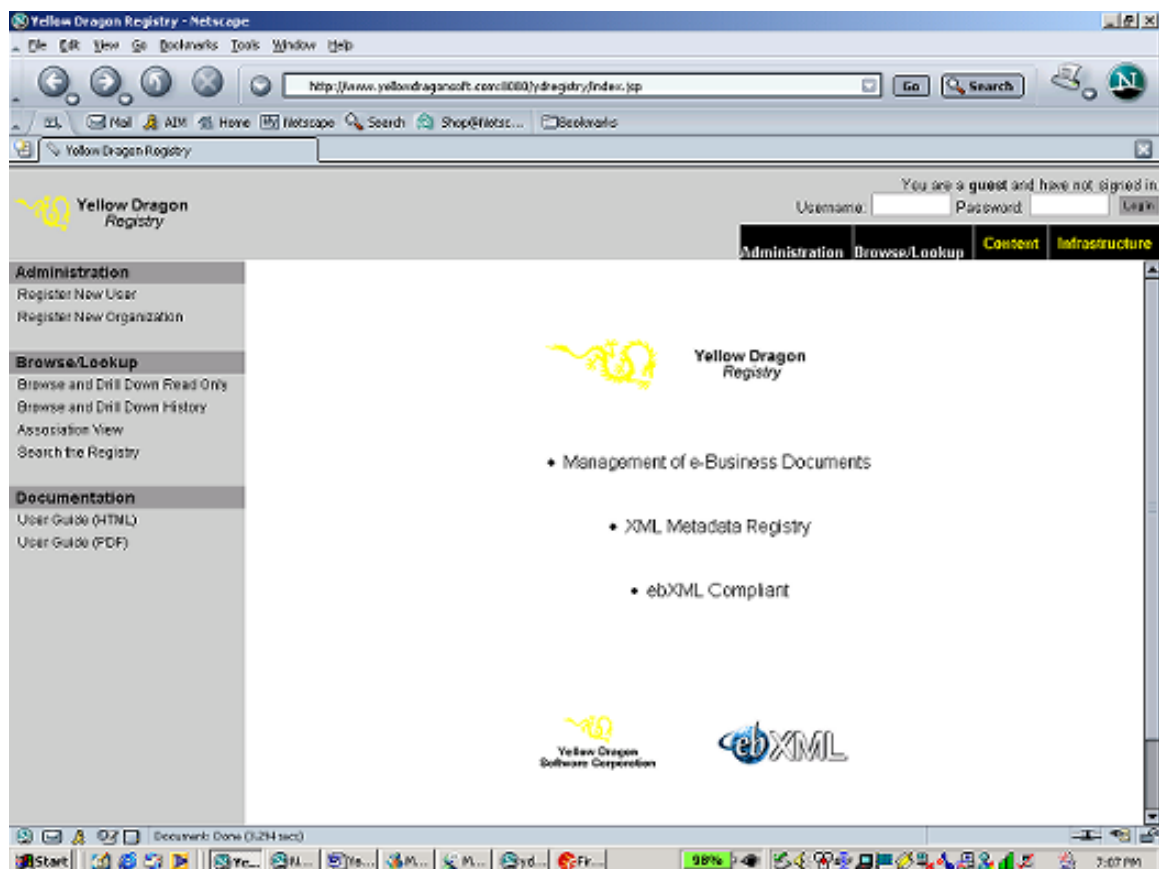
## Getting Started

This section details logging in to Yellow Dragon Registry and includes a brief tutorial on how to browse the classification tree and upload a piece of content.

To access Yellow Dragon Registry:

1. Launch a web browser.
2. In the **Address** or **URL** field, type the registry server address (`http://YOUR_SERVER_NAME:YOUR_SERVER_PORT`) to connect to the server. Specify the port only if you're not using Port 80.

*The Yellow Dragon Registry Web interface is displayed.*

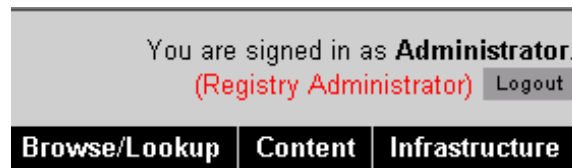


## Logging in as an Administrator

When you access the Yellow Dragon Registry Web interface, you can log in as the administrator to manage the registry.

### Log In

1. In the **Username** box, type Administrator (case-sensitive).
2. In the **Password** box, do not enter a password. By default, the Administrator password is left blank. For security purposes, change the password immediately by selecting **Administration > Change Password**.
3. Click **Login**. The status bar indicates that you have logged in as the administrator.



## Logging in as a User

### Register

To use the registry as a Registered User, you must first submit an application for use. To register yourself, click the **Register New User** option at the left of the screen under the **Administration** heading. A screen will appear that prompts you for your personal information. Required fields are marked with \*. A message will be sent to the email address you specify once an administrator or contact person approves you as a new user.

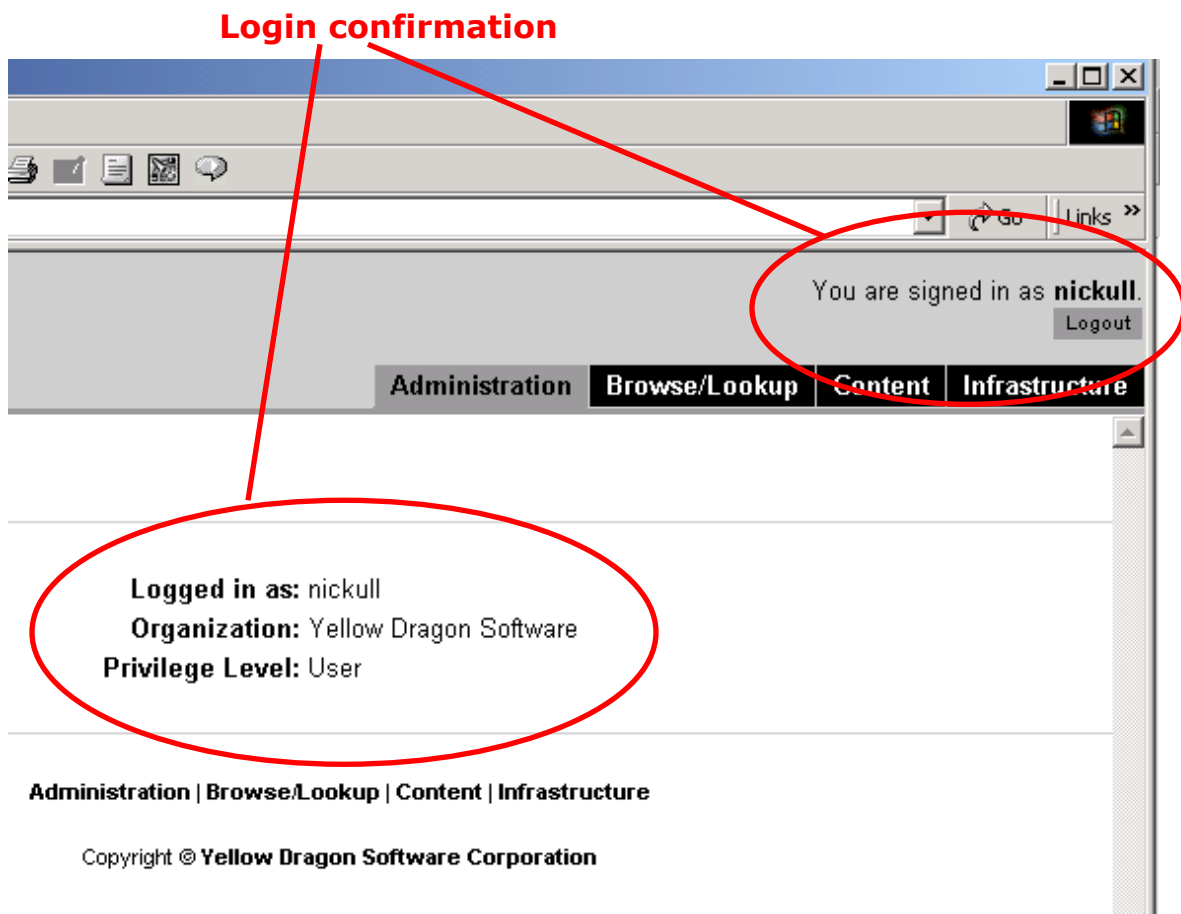
If you want to register under an organization that does not exist, you will have to first complete the **Register New Organization** page before signing yourself up. Registering a new organization automatically makes you that organization's Contact Person.

### Log In

Once you have been approved for use of the registry by a Registry Authority (RA) or CP, you can access Yellow Dragon Registry.

To log in:

1. In the **Username** box in the top right corner of the Registry interface, type your username.
2. In the **Password** box, enter the password you specified when registering (case-sensitive).
3. Click **Login**. The status bar indicates that you have logged in.



See Registry Environment in the Introduction of this documentation for descriptions of each of the parts of the registry interface.

## Tutorial

This tutorial will guide you through the key operations for using Yellow



Dragon Registry. Following the tutorial will give you a solid understanding of the registry's navigation and functionality. Click on the links below or scroll down the page.

The tutorial covers these topics:

- Log in
- Upload content
- Classify your object
- Browse/look up content
- Log out

## Log In

1. Launch Yellow Dragon Registry.
2. Go to the **Username** and **Password** fields. Type in your user name and password. If you have not yet registered for use of the Yellow Dragon Registry, see above.
3. Click **Login**.

## Upload Content

1. Select the **Content** menu option in the header bar. This option allows you to upload various types of objects to the registry.



2. Click **Enter/Upload Generic Content**.
3. A form appears for submitting an object to the registry. You must fill out several fields:

**Name** (required): The title that will be used to identify the object within the classification tree.

**Description** (optional): Information used to inform other

registry users about the purpose and contents of the object. This is also displayed in the classification tree.

**Object Type** (required): The type of object you are submitting. For example, schema, core component, etc.

**MIME Type** (required): The format of the object you are submitting.

**Upload file** (required if **Provide URL** field left blank): The object's full pathname on your system.

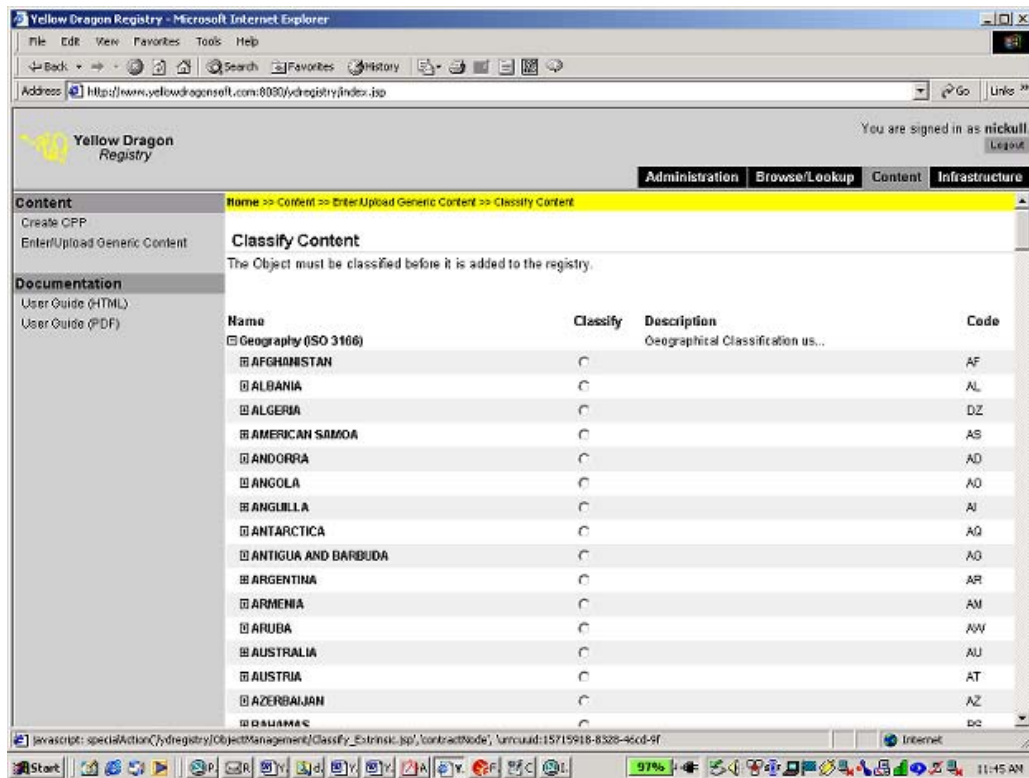
**Provide URL** (required if **Upload file** field left blank): The URL that contains the object you are submitting.

4. Click on **Enter Generic Content**.

### **Classify Your Object**

After entering an object, you will be taken to a screen displaying the classification tree. The classification tree is a structure organizing all objects contained within the registry. You are required to classify your object within the classification tree.

1. Expand and collapse nodes within the tree by clicking on the **Expand (+)** and **Collapse (-)** icons.



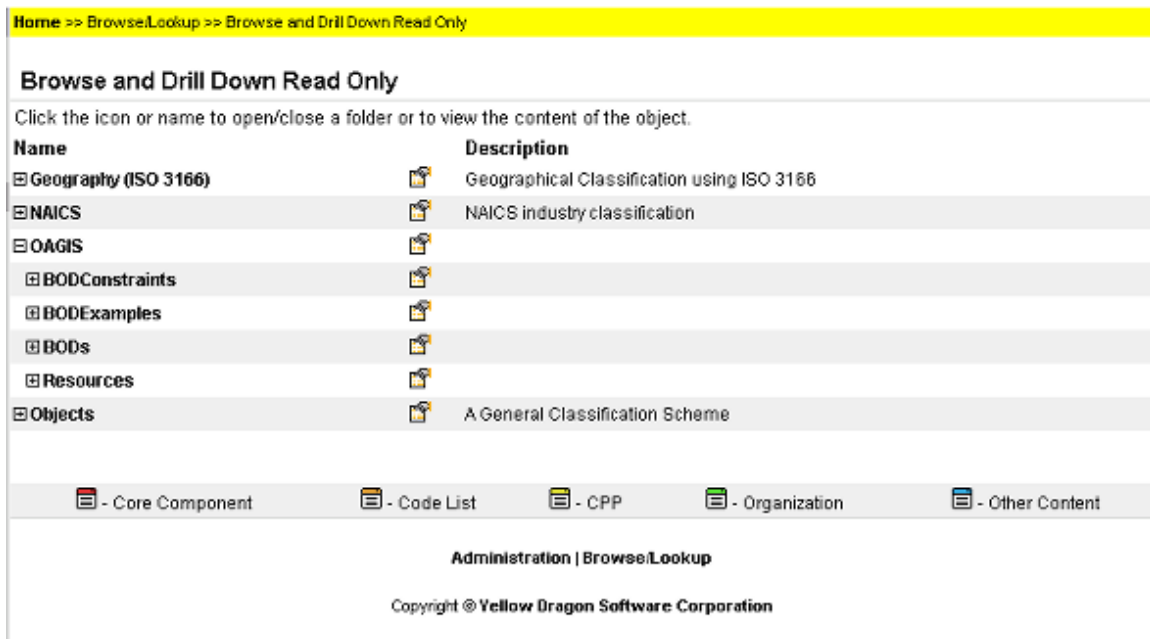
2. Use the radio buttons next to the nodes to classify your object. If you want to upload your object now, click **Classify**. If you do not want to upload an object, skip the next paragraph and proceed to the next topic.
3. If you have selected **Classify**, the object may or may not be accepted immediately. This depends upon your permissions within the scheme you are submitting to. If you have the appropriate permissions, the content will be accepted right away. If not, a message will be displayed telling you that a registry authority must accept or decline your submission.

## Browse/Look up Content

1. Select the **Browse/Lookup** option in the header bar.

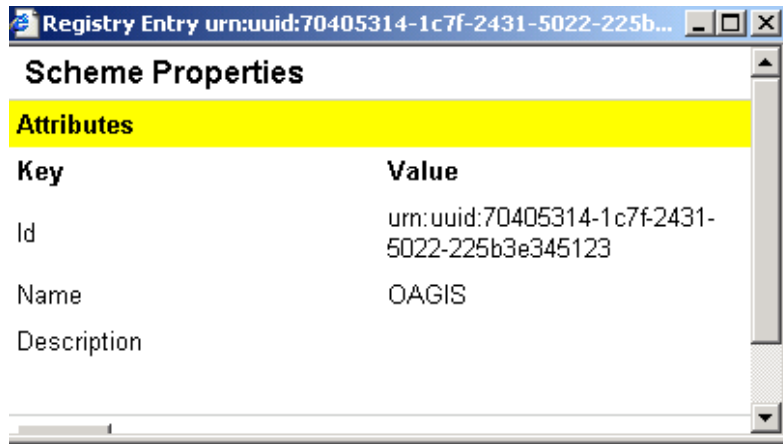


2. Click **Browse and Drill Down Read Only**. The classification tree is shown. The scheme names and descriptions you see will be different from those depicted below.





3. To expand a node, click on its name or on the **Expand (+)** icon . If there are objects in your classification tree, you will see their icons as you expand the tree. An icon menu with the icons and their associated meanings is shown at the bottom of the **Browse and Drill Down Read Only** window.

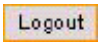
4. Click on the **View Properties** icon  to view the properties of any node or object. For example, selecting this icon next to the Default node would present a screen that resembles the following:



Depending on what type of object or node you select, different attributes and associations will be shown in the Properties dialog. Three properties are always given for each object/node: Id (the full ID value for the particular object or node), Name (the object's or node's name as seen in the classification tree), and Description (an optional value given to describe the object or node).

5. Select **Close** from the pop-up window when you are done.
6. You may view the content of a registry object by selecting the **View Content**  icon next to its name within the classification tree. This displays the object's content as raw data. To view the content of certain types of objects (such as CPPs, code lists, core components, and organizations) through specialized forms, click on the object name rather than on the **View Content**  icon.

## Log Out

To log out, select the **Logout** button  in the upper right corner of the registry interface.

For more detailed procedural information on these topics, see the Administration Guide and User Guide sections of this documentation.

## **Technical Support**

Contact Yellow Dragon support staff directly:

### **Contact**

Email: [support@yellowdragonsoft.com](mailto:support@yellowdragonsoft.com)

### **Support Hours**

Monday through Friday, 9AM to 5PM Pacific Standard Time, excluding Canadian holidays.

For more information on technical support, visit the Yellow Dragon Software website at [www.yellowdragonsoft.com](http://www.yellowdragonsoft.com).

## Administration Guide

### Installation and Configuration

For information on installing, setting-up, and configuring the registry, see either the `Install.pdf` or the `Install.htm` included with the Yellow Dragon Registry package.

### Managing the Registry

The Registry Administrator (RA) and Contact Person (CP) have several capabilities within the Administration menu of the registry that the Registered User does not. This section of the documentation details those options. For all other information on using the registry (including the rest of the options within the Administration menu), see the User Guide section of the documentation.

The Administration menu options available to RAs and CPs are:

1. Edit Organization Profile
2. Classify Organization
3. Approve Users Note: also used to decline users
4. Approve Organizations (Administrator only) Note: also used to decline organization
5. Manage Users
6. Manage Organizations (Administrator only)
7. Manage Groups
8. Manage Association Types
9. Manage Object Types

#### Administration

- Edit User Profile
- Edit Organization Profile
- Classify Organization
- Approve Users
- Approve Organizations
- Approve Content
- Manage Users
- Manage Organizations
- Manage Groups
- View Locked Content
- Manage Association Types
- Manage Object Types
- Change Password

### Approve Users

Users registered with Yellow Dragon Registry must be approved before they can submit documents.

To approve/decline new users:

1. Under the **Administration** link in the header bar, click on **Approve Users**. A list of new applicants is displayed.
2. Beside the user's name, click on **View User Profile**. A profile of the user is displayed.
3. Click on **Approve** to accept the user's application or **Decline** if you do not wish to allow the user in the Registry.

## Manage Users

RAs and CPs manage the profile and account status of people approved to use the Registry. CPs may only manage users belonging to his/her organization.

Home >> Administration >> Manage Users

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### Manage Users

Filter Organization:

Username	Full Name	Organization	
alan	Alan Kotok	Yellow Dragon Software	<b>Modify</b> <b>Disable</b> <b>Reset Password</b>
matt	Matthew MacKenzie	Yellow Dragon Software	<b>Modify</b> <b>Disable</b> <b>Reset Password</b>
nickull	Duane Nickull	Yellow Dragon Software	<b>Modify</b> <b>Disable</b> <b>Reset Password</b>

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[Administration](#) | [Browse/Lookup](#) | [Content](#) | [Infrastructure](#)

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Management options are accessed via the **Manage Users** link in the Administration menu, and include:

1. Modifying a user's profile. Simply click on **Modify** next to the user whose profile you wish to edit. Any information may be changed except username and organization. Once you're done, click **Update** at the bottom of the screen.
2. Disabling a user. Click **Disable** next to the user whom you wish to prevent from accessing the Registry. A "disabled" user is then given an **Enable** option next to his/her username which may be selected to reactivate the user account.



3. Resetting a user's password. Select **Reset Password** next to the user whose password you wish to reset. A message will be sent to his/her email address indicating that the password has been reset. The user should log in by entering the username as usual and leaving the **Password** field blank. As the email advises, the password should then be changed.

## Approve Organizations

An organization that has been registered with Yellow Dragon Registry must be approved before it can exist within the registry. To approve or decline a new organization:

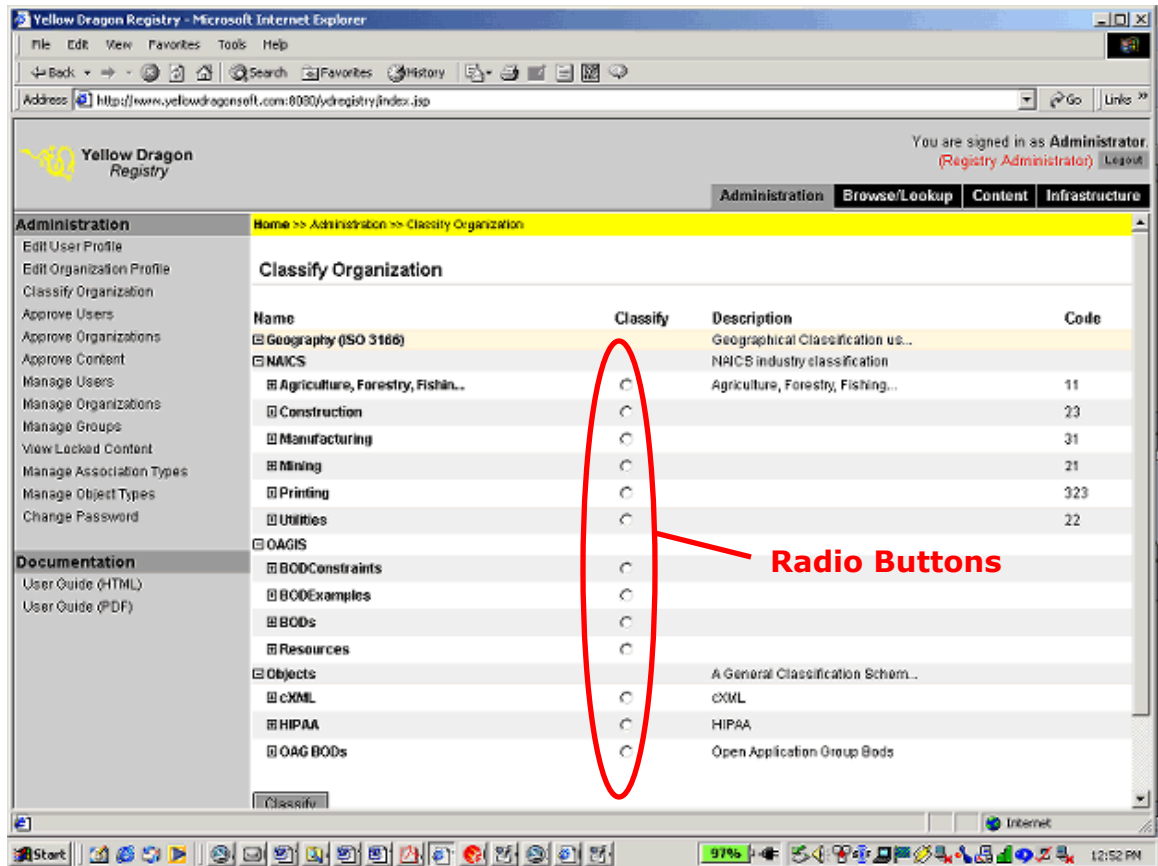
1. Under the **Administration** link in the header bar, click on **Approve Organizations**. A list of organizations pending approval is displayed.
2. Beside the organization's name, click on **View Organization Profile**. A profile of the organization is displayed.
3. Click on **Approve** to accept the organization's application or **Decline** if you do not wish to allow the creation of the new organization.

**Note** An administrator may wish to register all the users and organizations for a registry or organization, and then approve these new registrations (rather than users or organizations registering individually). In this way, new users can simply be notified of their new access to the registry without having to register individually.

## Classify Organization

Classifying an organization can only be done by an Administrator or that organization's Contact Person. Until an organization is classified at least once, it won't be visible in the Browse/Lookup options.

1. Under the **Administration** link in the header bar, click on **Classify Organization**.
2. Select the radio button next to the node under which you would like the organization classified.



### 3. Select **Classify**.

## Edit Organization Profile

You can change any of the information set in your organization's profile with the exception of its name. To do so, select the **Edit Organization Profile** link in the Administration section of the registry. Change any information that needs updating and click **Update Organization**.

## Manage Organizations

The **Manage Organizations** link in the Administration section allows you to change organizations' profiles and to disable/enable organizations. To modify profiles (excluding organization names) click on the **Modify** link next to the organization you wish to update and change the appropriate fields displayed.


Disabling an organization prevents all users belonging to that organization from using the registry. Click **Disable** next to the organization that you wish

to disable. A "disabled" organization is then given an **Enable** option next to its name, which may be selected to reactivate it.



## Manage Groups

To learn about groups, read the Groups section in Registry Roles and Infrastructure.

To add a new group: 1. 2. 3.

1. Select the **Manage Groups** option from the Administration menu, then click the **Add New Group** button within the main viewing pane.
2. Enter a name and description for the group.
3. Adding users at this point is optional. To add a user, select his/her name from the Organization Users list and click the **Add**  arrow. Repeat as desired.
4. Click **Create Group**.

To modify a group's description or add/remove members belonging to a group:

1. Select the **Manage Groups** option from the Administration menu. Click **Modify** next to the group you wish to update.
2. You may update the group description. Simply change the text in the **Description** field.
3. You may add/remove members belonging to a group.
  - To add a user, select his/her name from the Organization Users list and click the **Add**  arrow.
  - To remove a user, select his/her name from the Groups Users list and click the **Remove**  arrow.
4. Click the **Update Group** button.

## Manage Association Types

Association types can only be managed by the Registry Administrator. This

link allows the administrator to see the default list of association types, as well as to add or remove new association types.

## Default Association Types

The Yellow Dragon Registry contains a default (displayed) and a reserved list (not displayed) of association types. These association types are pre-set and, therefore, cannot be removed. Detailed descriptions of the default association types can be found in the ebXML Registry Information Model, Version 2.1 (*ebRIM*). See the References section of this guide for access to this document.

The default association types are:

Contains	Implements	Replaces
EquivalentTo	InstanceOf	Supercedes
Extends	RelatedTo	Uses

The reserved association types are:

ExternallyLinks	OffersService	SubmitterOf
HasMember	ResponsibleFor	

## New Association Types

The Registry Administrator can add and remove new association types to the registry.

To add a new association type:

1. Go to the **Administration** menu.
2. Select the **Manage Association Types** option.
3. Type the association's name in the **Name** field (*required*).
4. Type a useful, but brief description in the **Description** field (*optional*).
5. Click **Add**. The new association appears on the screen with a **Remove** button next to it.

To remove an association type:

1. Go to the **Administration** menu.

2. Select the **Manage Association Types** option.
3. Locate the association you want to remove. Only associations created by the administrator can be removed from the registry.
4. Click **Remove**. The association is removed from the registry.

## Manage Object Types

Object types can only be managed by the Registry Administrator. This link allows the administrator to see the default list of object types, as well as to add or remove new object types.

### Default Object Types

The Yellow Dragon Registry contains a default (displayed) and a reserved list (not displayed) of object types. These object types are pre-set and, therefore, cannot be removed. Detailed descriptions of the default object types can be found in the ebXML Registry Information Model, Version 2.1 (*ebRIM*). See the References section of this guide for access to this document.

The default object types are:

CodeList	DTD	TransformTemplate XML	
CommaSeparated	Process	UMLModel	XSD
CoreComponent	SoftwareComponent	Unknown	
CPA	TransformDictionary	WSDL	
CPP	TransformProject XMLSchema		

Several of the default object types are specifically used for the Transform integration. These object types are: CommaSeparated (Comma Separated Variable), DTD (Document Type Definition), TransformDictionary (Yellow Dragon Transform Dictionary, TransformProject (Yellow Dragon Transform Project), XML, XSD (XML Schema Description).

The reserved object types are:

Association	ClassificationScheme	RegistryPackage	User
AuditableEvent	ExternalIdentifier	Service	
Classification	ExternalLink	ServiceBinding	
ClassificationNode	Organization	SpecificationLink	

## New Object Types

The Registry Administrator can add and remove new object types to the registry.

To add a new object type:

1. Go to the **Administration** menu.
2. Select the **Manage Object Types** option.
3. Type the object's name in the **Name** field (*required*).
4. Type a useful, but brief description in the **Description** field (*optional*).
5. Click **Add**. The new object appears on the screen with a **Remove** button next to it.

To remove an object type:

1. Go to the **Administration** menu.
2. Select the **Manage Object Types** option.
3. Locate the object you want to remove. Only objects created by the administrator can be removed from the registry.
4. Click **Remove**. The object is removed from the registry.

## User Guide

### Administration Menu

Clicking the **Administration** link in the header bar displays your administrative options in the navigational bar. Your options are:



**Edit User Profile** Allows you to change any of your profile information originally set in registration, except your username and organization.

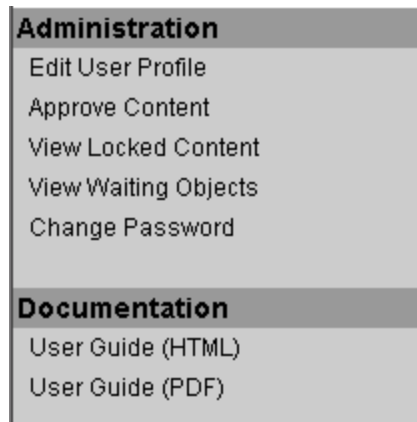
**Approve Content** Presents a list of objects pending approval for entry to the registry. Note that your actions here are limited by your approval permissions for schemes. You can view the content and properties of each object, and choose to **Approve** or **Reject** it. An email is sent to the content submitter when content is rejected.

**View Locked Content** Shows any objects you have locked, as well as their content and properties. To unlock an item, refer to Browse and Drill Down Read Write in the Browse and Drill Down section of this documentation.

**View Waiting Objects** Displays a list of content you have submitted to the registry that has not yet been approved.

**Change Password** Allows you to change your password. It is recommended that you do this every few weeks for security.

**User Guide** Opens this help guide (HTML and PDF formats available).

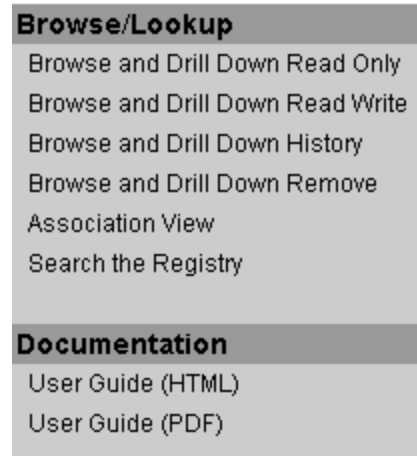


## Browse/Lookup Menu


### Browse and Drill Down

This section describes the Browse and Drill Down options under the **Browse/Lookup** link in the header bar. Yellow Dragon Registry provides four Browse and Drill Down options to view registry objects and access their content and properties:

- Browse and Drill Down Read Only
- Browse and Drill Down History
- Browse and Drill Down Read Write
- Browse and Drill Down Remove



### Browse and Drill Down Read Only

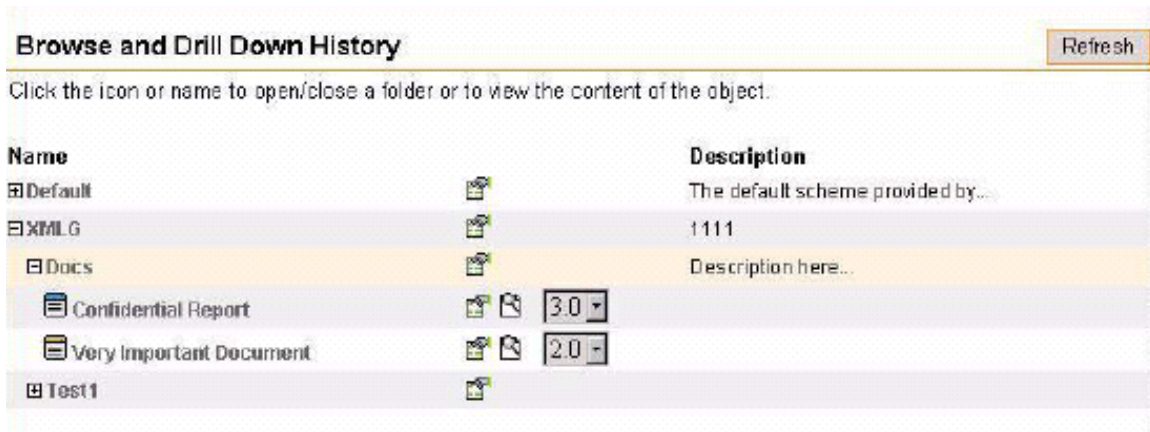
This option may be accessed by Registered Users and Guests accessing the registry. Content is displayed in the classification tree along with a **View Properties** icon and a **View Content**  icon. The **View Properties** icon when clicked displays an object's attributes, associations, classifications and history. The **View Content** icon displays the raw data of an object.


Depending on an object's MIME type, clicking an object's name will display either raw data or data given in a specialized form. In particular, the content of CPPs, code lists, core components, BIE's and organizations is given in form-view when clicking on their names.

### Browse and Drill Down History

This option is similar to Browse and Drill Down Read Only, but you additionally have the choice of viewing previous versions of registry objects.





To view a particular version of a registry object, browse for the object in the classification tree. Select the version number from the drop-down list that appears next to the object. Click the corresponding **View Content**  icon to see the object's content, or the **View Properties** icon for information about that version of the object.


## Browse and Drill Down Read Write

This option is available for logged-in registry users only. This view is used to:

- view and edit object content
- view and edit object properties
  - create associations between registry objects
  - classify objects
- lock objects
- edit object permissions


Note that your capabilities within this view are limited by your permissions on each individual object.

## View Object Content

Click the **View Content**  icon next to the object whose content you wish to see.

The content of an object may also be viewed by clicking its name. Depending on an object's MIME type, clicking an object's name will display either raw data or data given in a specialized form. In particular, the content of CPPs, code lists, core components and organizations is given in form-view when clicking on their names.

## Edit Object Content

Click the **Edit**  icon next to the object whose content you wish to edit. If the object you are editing is a CPP, code list, core component or organization, the content will be displayed in a specialized form. The content for objects of all other MIME types is shown in its raw form.

After editing an object, you may select the **Update** or **Update with Major Version** button. Selecting the **Update** button increments the object version by .1 (e.g., from 1.1 to 1.2), while selecting **Update with Major Version** changes the object version to the next highest integer (e.g., from 1.1 to 2.0). Past and present versions of objects are displayed in the Browse and Drill Down History portion of the registry.

## View and Edit Object Properties

Click the **View/Edit Properties**  icon next to the object whose properties you wish to view or edit. Within the properties window you can create associations and classify objects.

## Create Associations

1. Under the **Browse/Lookup** link in the header bar, select **Browse and Drill Down Read Write**.
2. Click on the **View/Edit Properties**  icon next to the object to which you wish to add an association. The Properties window is displayed.

Home >> Browse/Lookup >> Browse and Drill Down Read Write >> Properties

### ExtrinsicObject Properties

#### Attributes

Key	Value
Id:	urn:uuid:4e6a3666-7961-411f-6772-262c7b5d1570
Name:	My Object
Major Version:	1
Minor Version:	0
Object Type:	Unknown
Status:	Approved
Description:	This is _my_ object!
Remote Content:	true
Content url:	http://www.yellowdragonsoft.com/index.html

#### Outgoing Associations

[Add New](#)

Name	Type	Participant	
Supports Association	Supports	AcknowledgeDeliveryReceipt-3a687	<a href="#">Remove</a>

#### Incoming Associations

Name	Type	Participant
------	------	-------------

3. Under Associations, click on the **Add New** button.
4. In the Create Association - Select Target window, select **As Target** next to the target object.
5. In the Create Association window, complete the required fields for the association including the type of association (see below).

The following table describes the types of association you can create between a source and target RegistryObject:

Field	Description
<b>RelatedTo</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject is related to the target RegistryObject.
<b>HasMember</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryPackage object has the target RegistryObject object as a member. Reserved for use in Packaging of RegistryEntries.
<b>ExternallyLinks</b>	Specifies that the source ExternalLink object externally links the target RegistryObject object. Reserved for use in associating

	ExternalLinks with RegistryEntries.
<b>Contains</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject contains the target RegistryObject. The details of the containment relationship are specific to the usage. For example a parts catalog may define an Engine object to have a contains relationship with a Transmission object.

<b>EquivalentTo</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject is equivalent to the target RegistryObject.
<b>Extends</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject inherits from or specializes the target RegistryObject.
<b>Implements</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject implements the functionality defined by the target RegistryObject.
<b>InstanceOf</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject is an instance of the target RegistryObject.
<b>Supersedes</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject is superseded by the target RegistryObject.
<b>Uses</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject uses the target RegistryObject in some manner.
<b>Replaces</b>	Specifies that the source RegistryObject replaces the target RegistryObject in some manner.
<b>SubmitterOf</b>	Specifies that the source Organization is the submitter of the target RegistryObject.
<b>ResponsibleFor</b>	Specifies that the source Organization is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the target RegistryObject.

## Classify Objects


You can view the classifications of an object by clicking the **View/Edit Properties** icon next to the object.

An object is classified only once when it is initially submitted to the registry. The following describes how to add a classification for an object within the classification tree:


1. Under the **Browse/Lookup** link in the header bar, select **Browse and Drill Down Read Write**.
2. Click on the **View/Edit Properties** icon next to the object to which you wish to add an association. The Properties window is displayed.
3. Under Classifications, click on the **Add New** button.
4. In the Add Classification window, select the radio button next to the node you wish to classify your object under.
5. Click **Classify**.

## Lock Objects

You may want to keep an object from being changed before you update it. In this case, you would lock the object. Locking an object keeps it from being edited or modified in any way. You may lock an object if you have update permissions over it. Once you have locked an object, only you or an administrator may unlock it.

To lock an object, simply click the **Lock**  icon next to the object. The **Lock** icon will change to an **Unlock** icon. Select the **Unlock** icon to unlock an object.

## Edit Object Permissions

You may edit content permissions if you have permission rights to update its security policy. Click the **Edit Permissions**  icon next to the object whose permissions you would like to edit.

Select **Edit** next to the user whose permissions you would like to modify for that object, or add a new user to the list by selecting the user's name from the drop-down menu and clicking **Add**.
















## Browse and Drill Down Remove


This option is available for logged-in registry users only. Use this view to remove or deprecate registry objects. Your ability to remove and deprecate objects is limited by your permissions set for each document.

## Association View

To create an association, see Create Associations in the Browsing the Classification Tree topic of this documentation.

To view the associations of an object, click the **Associations View** link within the Browse/Lookup menu of the registry. Choose the **Select** option next to the object whose associations you would like to view. A list of the object's associations is displayed:

Association View	
Crosswalk:  Object 1	
 Object 1	
- Supersedes  Object 4	  
- RelatedTo  Object 2	  
- EquivalentTo  Object 3	  

To add a given associated object to the Crosswalk, click on the **Refocus**  icon. This process is continuous until there are no further associated objects with a given target.

## Search the Registry

The **Search the Registry** link within the Browse/Lookup menu allows you to perform searches upon any objects and their content within the registry. Note that an object matching your search may not be found if it has been submitted to the registry within the last 24 hours and your search is based on object content. Yellow Dragon Registry updates its full-text content search capabilities once a day.

The screenshot shows the Yellow Dragon Registry web application. At the top, there is a header with the logo and the text 'You are signed in as: nickull'. Below the header, there are navigation tabs: 'Administration', 'Browse/Lookup', 'Content', and 'Infrastructure'. The 'Browse/Lookup' tab is selected, and a sub-tab 'Home > Browse/Lookup > Search the Registry' is visible. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a 'Browse/Lookup' section containing links like 'Browse and Drill Down Read Only', 'Browse and Drill Down Read Write', 'Browse and Drill Down History', 'Browse and Drill Down Remove', 'Association View', and 'Search the Registry'. Below this is a 'Documentation' section with links for 'User Guide (HTML)' and 'User Guide (PDF)'. The main content area is titled 'Search the Registry' and contains a form with the following fields: 'Keywords (for All leave blank)' (text input), 'Search on' (dropdown menu with 'All' selected), 'Object Type' (dropdown menu with 'All' selected), 'Status' (dropdown menu with 'All' selected), 'Submitted by' (dropdown menu with 'All' selected), and 'Classified in' (dropdown menu with 'All' selected). A 'Search' button is located below these fields. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text 'Administration | Browse/Lookup | Content | Infrastructure' and 'Copyright © Yellow Dragon Software Corporation'.

Following are descriptions of each field and an example search.

## Keywords

Enter any word or phrase that you would like to be matched against the object metadata. Note that by specifying a particular value in the **Search on** field you can search for an object of a certain name, an object with a certain description, or an object whose content contains a certain word or phrase.

## Search on

You may choose to search based on an object's name, an object's description, an object's content or all of the preceding. Simply choose the corresponding selection in the **Search on** drop-down menu.

## Object Type

If you want the search only to return results that are of a particular object type, select the type in the **Object Type** drop-down menu. For example, you may search only for CPPs, business processes, schemas, etc.

## Status

You may choose to specify the document life-cycle status of the objects located by your search. By leaving the **Status** field at its default, **All**, your

search will match all objects. Other options you may choose for this field are **Approved** (this excludes submitted objects from the search) and **Deprecated** (objects that have been marked 'Deprecated' in the Browse and Drill Down Remove portion of the registry).

## Submitted by

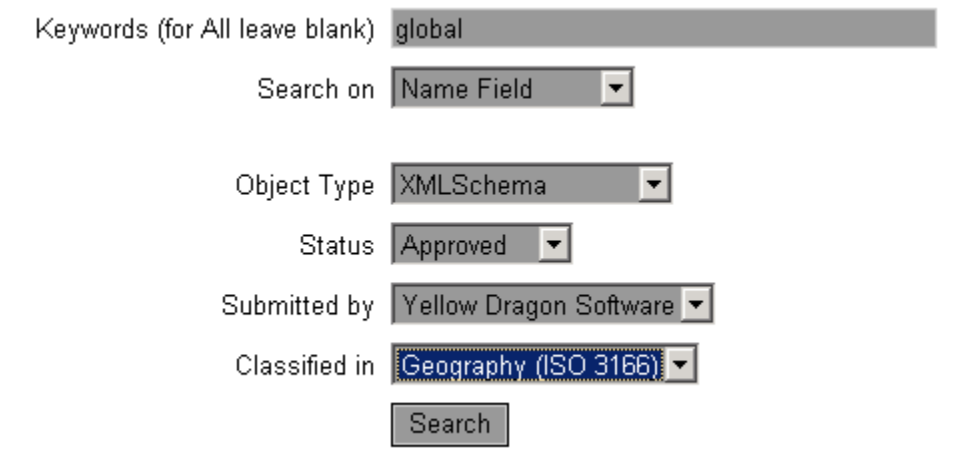
If you want the search only to locate items submitted by a certain organization, specify the organization within the **Submitted by** field. Use the drop-down menu to select the organization.

## Classified in

If you want the search only to return objects that fall under a certain classification scheme, select that scheme name from the drop-down list next to the **Classified in** option.

## Example

You want to find all Collaboration Protocol Profile (CPP) documents whose name contains Global. You would fill out the Search the Registry fields as follows:



The image shows a search form with the following fields and values:

- Keywords (for All leave blank): global
- Search on: Name Field
- Object Type: XMLSchema
- Status: Approved
- Submitted by: Yellow Dragon Software
- Classified in: Geography (ISO 3166)
- Search button

---

Clicking **Search** displays a list of all objects that match your query. This includes each object's name, description and object type, as well as a **View Properties** and **View Content** icon for each. If more than one page of results has been matched by the search, options appear at the bottom of the screen to switch between the pages.



You may select **New Search** to begin a new query.

## Content Menu

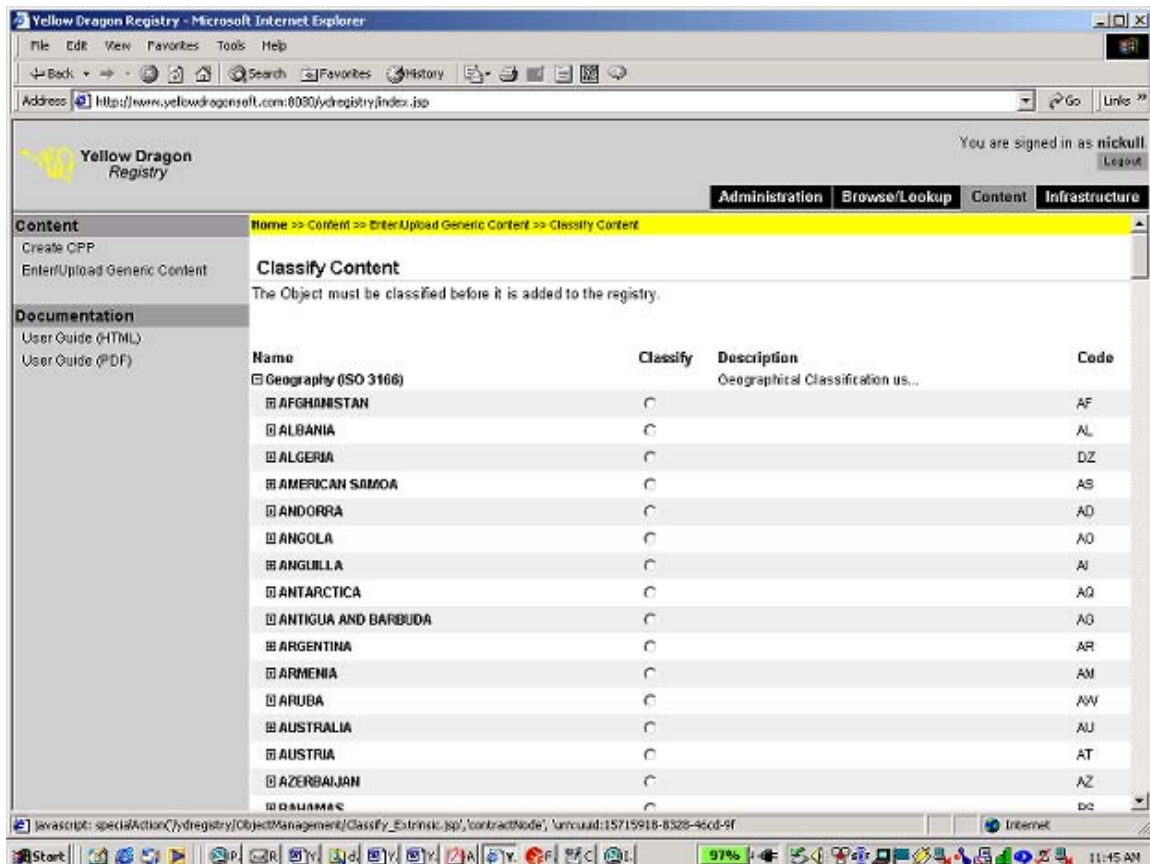
### About Managing Your Content

This section outlines the document maintenance features of Yellow Dragon Registry. You can access document maintenance options by clicking on the **Content** link in the header bar.



When you submit an object to the registry within the **Content** portion of the registry, the object may or may not be accepted immediately, depending upon your permissions within the scheme you are submitting to. If you have the appropriate permissions, the content will be accepted right away. If not, you may use the **View Waiting Objects** option to view objects that are still waiting for approval. If an object you have submitted is declined by a registry authority, you will receive an email notifying you why.

After submitting any object to the registry you are required to classify it within the classification tree. The classification tree will appear with radio buttons next to each node under which you may classify your object. Select the node you want and click the **Classify** button.



## Enter/Upload Generic Content

The most common form of user content is a generic document or file. Yellow Dragon Registry lets you upload your documents through a Web form, providing details about their practical use and MIME type.

**Note** To upload documents, you must be logged in as an approved user or administrator.

### To upload document content:

1. Under the **Content** link in the header bar, click on **Enter/Upload Generic Content**.
2. In the Web form in the main viewing pane, enter information in the fields as follows:

**Name:** Enter a name for your document, such as the filename.

**Description** (optional): Fill in any information you would like

displayed to describe the object to others.

**Object Type:** Select the most applicable object type for the document. If your document exists in a proprietary format or a format not provided in the list, select

**Other** as a type not categorized by the registry.

**Mime Type:** The type of file you are uploading.

**Upload file** (required if **Provide URL** field left blank): If the object you wish to upload exists on your file system, enter its full path or locate it using the **Browse** feature.

**Provide URL** (required if **Upload file** field left blank): If the object you wish to upload exists at a particular URL, enter the URL here.

3. Click on **Enter Generic Content** to upload the document.

## Infrastructure Menu

### Import Code List

Code lists are XML files containing key-value pairs, and should take the following node structure:

```
<CodeList name="YOUR_CODE_LIST_NAME"
description="YOUR_DESCRIPTION" codeName="CODE_DESCRIPTION"
valueName="VALUE_DESCRIPTION">
  <Code code="CODE_1" value="VALUE_1"/>
  <Code code="CODE_2" value="VALUE_2"/>
  ...
</CodeList>
```

Code lists can be used by Yellow Dragon Transform with the `@REGISTRYLOOKUP(INPUT_ITEM, LOOKUP_TABLE, CODE_LIST_ID)` function to return a value when given a code, or to return a code when given a value.

To upload a code list to the registry, select the **Import Code List** link under the Infrastructure menu. Enter the path of your code list in the **Code List Content** field or locate the file in your system using the **Browse...** button. The object will be placed in the registry once it has been approved by an authority.

### Sample Code List

Use this sample for your own reference when creating code lists:

```

<CodeList name="country call code list" description="country
names and their call codes" codeName="country call code"
valueName="country name">
  <Code code="1" value="Canada"/>
  <Code code="21" value="United States"/>
  <Code code="421" value="Slovakia"/>
  <Code code="86" value="Russia"/>
</CodeList>

```

## Import

Creating large hierarchies of classification nodes can be time-consuming if the set of nodes is quite large. To overcome this problem, Yellow Dragon Registry allows you to import large sections of classification nodes in a scheme file if you have the appropriate classification scheme permissions.

The screenshot shows the Yellow Dragon Registry web interface. At the top, it says "You are signed in as nickull." with a "Logout" button. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: "Administration", "Browse/Lookup", "Content", and "Infrastructure". The "Infrastructure" tab is selected. On the left, there is a sidebar with a tree view containing "Infrastructure" (expanded) and "Documentation". Under "Infrastructure", there are links for "Import Code List", "Import", "Export", "Create Schemes", and "Edit Schemes". The main content area is titled "Upload Import Package" and shows a breadcrumb trail: "Home >> Infrastructure >> Upload Import Package". Below the title, it says "\* = Required Fields". There is a form with a label "\*Import Package (\*.zip):" followed by a text input field and a "Browse..." button. Below the input field is an "Import Scheme" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "Administration | Browse/Lookup | Content | Infrastructure" and "Copyright © Yellow Dragon Software Corporation".

## Import Permissions

The Registry Administrator and Contact Person are permitted to import at the top node level. Registered Users with the appropriate permission can import into any classification node. Registered Users without approval permission must wait for their objects to be approved.

## Import Requirements

Content for import must be made available in a zip file. If inconsistencies are found in your information, the registry will ask you for more information. If content is imported without a metadata file, you will be asked to provide defaults for the metadata, object type, mimetype, etc. If objects are used that do not exist in the registry, you will be asked to convert them to a recognized object.

**To import a scheme option:**

1. Click **Infrastructure** on the header bar.
2. Under the **Infrastructure** navigational menu, click **Import**.
3. In the **Import Package** field, type the name of the scheme zip file. If you are unsure of the file's location, click **Browse**.
4. Click the **Import Scheme** button.

## Import File Format

An import file must be written in XML syntax. The file is uploaded to the registry as a zip file to create large numbers of classification nodes at once.

## Classification Scheme

The top level of the import file is the Classification Scheme. The Classification Scheme element takes the following attributes:

**id:** *Optional*. This is the valid Registry ID of the scheme. If not provided, it will be provided by Yellow Dragon Registry.

**name:** *Required*. The name of the scheme as it will appear in Yellow Dragon Registry.

**description:** *Optional*. The description of the scheme as it will appear in Yellow Dragon Registry.

## Classification Node

The ClassificationNode element takes the following attributes:

**id:** *Optional*. This is the valid Registry ID of the node. If not provided, it will be provided by Yellow Dragon Registry.

**name:** *Required*. The name of the node as it will appear in Yellow Dragon Registry.

**description:** *Optional*. The description of the node as it will appear in Yellow Dragon Registry.

**code:** *Optional*. This is an additional ID for your node. It may be useful for industry-standard schemes.

**parent:** *Required.* This is the valid Registry ID of the parent classification node of the node you are adding.

## Scheme Import File Example

```
<Scheme>
  <ClassificationScheme id="id1" name="NAICS"
    description="NAICS industry classification" />
  <ClassificationNode id="id11" name="Agriculture, Forestry,
    Fishing and Hunting" code="11" parent="id1" />
  <ClassificationNode id="id111" name="Crop Production"
    code="111" parent="id11" />
  <ClassificationNode id="id1111" name="Oilseed and Grain
    Farming" code="1111" parent="id111" />
  <ClassificationNode id="id11111" name="Soybean Farming"
    code="11111" parent="id1111" />
</Scheme>
```

**Note:** The above id values are for demonstration only. Please use valid Registry ids.

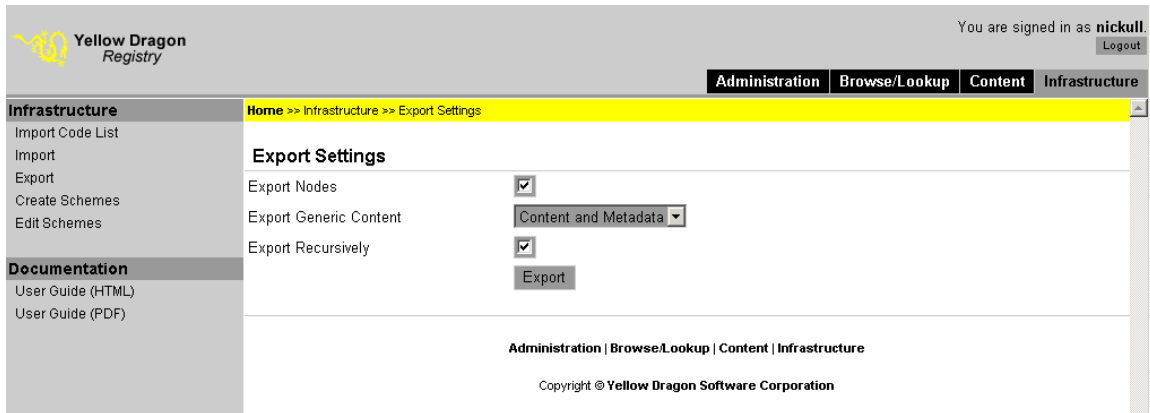
## Import File Samples

Samples of industry standard documents can be found in the **Import** directory when you are installing Yellow Dragon Registry. These samples provide excellent examples of schemes and content and can be used to test the import process.

## Export

Registered Users that have the permission to browse a node/scheme may also export the node/scheme. Generic content that a user does not have permission to view can not be exported.

The exported zip file contains a directory structure that matches the scheme tree structure. If content is classified in more than one node in the sub-tree, then that object will appear in all directories of the zip file.



## Export Settings

The first step in the export process is determining your export settings. There are three fields you must set in the **Export Settings** screen before you export your file:

- **Export Node**
- **Export Generic Content**
- **Export Recursively.**

**Export Node** Selecting this check box will export the classification node and its children. If you clear this check box, the classification node will not appear in your exported document.

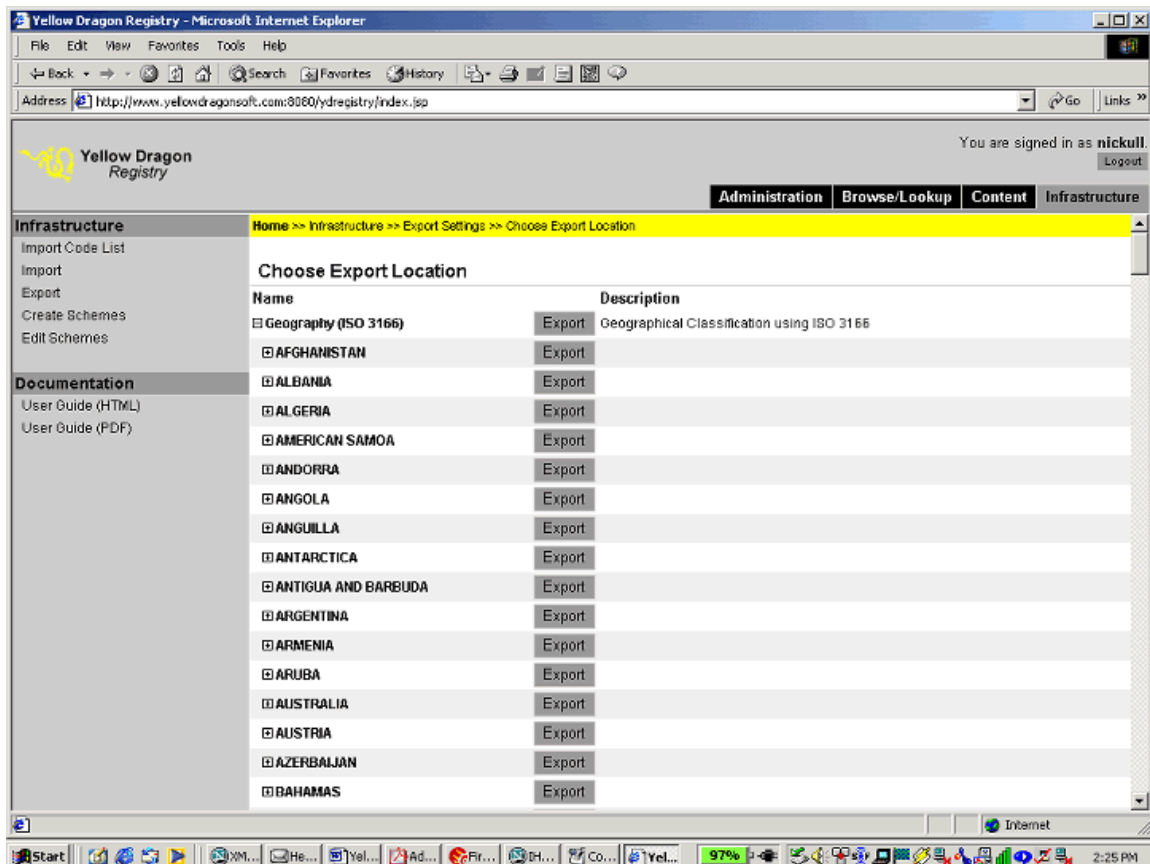
**Export Generic Content** You have three choices regarding the classified content you want to export. You can export no content, just the content, or the content with the metadata.

**Export Recursively** Selecting this check box will export all of the nodes below the one you selected for export. If you clear this check box and keep the **Export Node** check box selected, only the classification node and one level down will be exported. If you clear this check box and the **Export Node** check box, only the content you have selected will be exported.

## Choose Export Location

Once you choose your export settings and select **Export**, the **Choose Export Location** screen appears. This screen allows you to select the exact location of the node/scheme you are exporting.





## Export Procedure

Before selecting **Export**, be sure to have determined exactly what you want to export (see Export Settings) and the location of your node scheme (see Choose Export Location).

To export a node/scheme:

1. Click **Infrastructure** on the header bar.
2. Under the **Infrastructure** navigational menu, click **Export**.
3. On the **Export Settings** page, choose your settings for the **Export Node**, **Export Generic Content**, and **Export Recursively** fields.
4. From the **Choose Export Location page**, navigate to the appropriate scheme/node and click **Export**.

5. In the **File Download** window, select whether you want to open or save the file. Click **OK**.
6. Proceed to save or open the associated zip file.

## Export Restrictions

Some items cannot be exported such as Organizations/Groups/Users and previous versions of the content.

## Create Schemes

Capabilities to create schemes are controlled by classification scheme permissions. You may create subnodes within a scheme if you have (I)nfrastructure modification permissions for that scheme. Only Registry Administrators and Contact Persons may create top level nodes in the classification tree.

## Adding a Classification Node

To add a node in the classification tree, click on the **Create Schemes** link in the Infrastructure menu. Browse the scheme hierarchy and select **Add New Child** next to the node under which you would like the new node to be created. Three blank fields will be displayed allowing you to enter the name, description and code of the scheme you are adding. Only the **Name** field is mandatory. Once you have filled in the information, click **Create Node**.

## Creating a Top Level Node

If you are an Registry Authority or Contact Person you may create a new top level node. An **Add New Top Level Node** option is displayed immediately beneath the Name column in the Create Schemes window. Selecting this link displays two blank fields allowing you to enter the name and description of the scheme you are adding. Only the **Name** field is mandatory. Once you have filled in the information, click **Create Node**.

## Edit Schemes

The **Edit Schemes** link within the Infrastructure portion of the registry allows you to change the name, description and code of any node, as well as its list of permissions for users. Note that your capabilities here are limited by your classification scheme permissions.

## Changing a Node's Properties

1. Select **Edit Schemes** from within the Infrastructure menu of the registry.
2. Browse the classification tree to find the node whose properties you wish to modify.
3. Click **Edit** next to the node.
4. Modify/add the properties as desired. Click **Update Node**.

## Changing a Node's Permissions

1. Select **Edit Schemes** from within the Infrastructure menu of the registry.
2. Browse the classification tree to find the node whose permissions you wish to modify.
3. Click **Edit Permissions** next to the node.
4. Edit the permissions for a particular organization/group/user/role by clicking **Edit** next to the name. If the name is not present in the list of permissions, find it in the drop-down menu available and click **Add**.
5. Select/deselect the permissions you wish to change. When you are done select **Save Permissions**.

## Moving a Node

To move a node, including the sub-nodes and content within it:

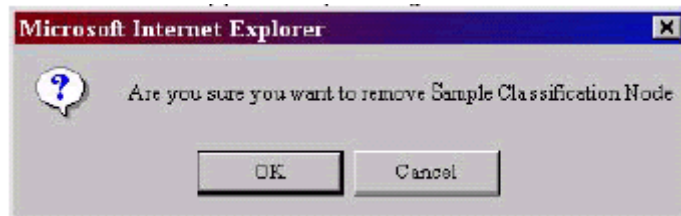
1. Select **Edit Schemes** from within the Infrastructure menu of the registry.
2. Browse the classification tree to find the node that you wish to move.
3. Click **Edit** next to the node.
4. Select **Move** next to the node that you want to be the parent of the node you are moving.
5. Click **Update Node** next to the node you are moving.

## Removing a Node

Only an empty node may be removed from the classification tree. In order to remove a node and all of its contents, you must remove each component individually.

To remove a node: 1. 2. 3. 4.

1. Select **Edit Schemes** from within the Infrastructure menu of the registry.
2. Browse the classification tree to find the node that you wish to remove.
3. If the node you wish to remove is empty, it will have a **Remove** option next to it. Click this.
4. A window will appear requesting confirmation of the node removal.



5. Select **OK** to remove the node.

## Yellow Dragon Registry Security

### About Registry Security

Yellow Dragon Registry security is implemented by applying permissions to individual users and groups. Permissions function in two ways:

**Content Permissions:** Users and groups can be given different read and write permissions for content within the registry.

**Classification Scheme Permissions:** Users and groups can be given different permissions for browsing and modifying the classification tree.

Only those with **(S)**et permission rights for content or schemes may modify other users' permissions for that particular content or scheme.

.....

Note: The registry security implementation is designed to adhere to the security specification described in Section 11: Information Model: Security View of the *EbXML Registry Information Model Specification 2.0* (ebRIM) notes. The specification paints a conceptual view of the registry security and is not specific about what permissions are required of each kind of registry object.

## Content Permissions

The following permissions can be applied to any registry content for individual users, user roles and groups:

- **All** Full authority
- **V** View authority
- **U** Update authority
- **R** Remove authority
- **S** Set permissions authority
- **D** Deprecate authority

**Note:** the permissions of the Registry Administrator (RA) are not controlled by the permissions system. The Registry Authority always has full control over the registry.

A user can perform an operation on a document if one of the following is true:

- The applicable permission is granted to a group of which the user is a member.
- The applicable permission is granted to his/her user role (Everyone or Registered User).
- The applicable permission is granted specifically to the user.

## Default Permissions


When an object is entered in the registry it is granted default permissions.

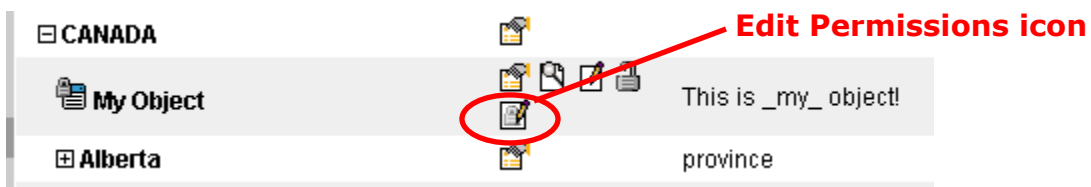
The default permissions are:

- Everyone - **V**
- Registered User - **V**
- Registered User within submitting organization - **All**

## Setting Permissions

Any user with (**S**)et permissions rights for a particular document can modify the permissions of all other Users for that content.

To set the permissions on a piece of content for which you have **S** rights, click on the Browse/Lookup tab in the Header Bar then select **Browse and Drill Down Read Write** from the menu that appears. In the classification tree, locate the piece of content for which you wish to modify the permissions. If you have **S** rights, the **Edit Permissions**  icon will be visible next to the document.



Clicking it will bring the following pane into view:

## Permissions for 'My Object'

All - has full authority for this object  
V - can view object details  
U - can update this object  
R - can remove this object  
S - can update the security policy for this object  
D - can deprecate this object

Registered Users ▾ Add

User	Permissions		
(Everyone)	V	Edit	Remove
matt (User)	All	Edit	Remove
Yellow Dragon Software (Organization)	All	Edit	Remove

[Administration](#) | [Browse/Lookup](#) | [Content](#) | [Infrastructure](#)

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To edit a user's permissions, click the **Edit** button next to his/her username and select the appropriate permissions according to the options that are displayed.

## Removing Permissions - Warning

Be very careful when removing the organization permissions. By default, the submitting organization gets all permissions for the submitted object/created schema. If you remove this organization from the permission list, there is no easy way to recreate the removed permissions. You will have to re-enter all permissions for each user that belongs to the organization.



## Classification Scheme Permissions

Permissions for users, roles and groups can be set for a classification scheme. By declaring the permissions on a scheme, the users, roles and groups are granted permissions to perform the desired operations on that scheme node and all of its subnodes.

The following permissions apply with regards to classification schemes:

- **All** All of the following capabilities.
- **S** Set permissions authority for the scheme.
- **A** Approve content authority for the scheme.
- **I** Infrastructure modification authority for the scheme.
- **B** Browse authority for the scheme.

Note that the permissions of the Registry Administrator (RA) are not controlled by the permissions system. The Registry Authority always has full control over the registry.

A user can perform an operation on a scheme node or a subnode if one of the following is true:

- The applicable permission is granted to a group of which the user is a member.
- The applicable permission is granted to his/her user role (Everyone or Registered User).
- The applicable permission is granted specifically to the user.

## Default Permissions

When a schema is created in the registry it is granted default permissions.


The default permissions are:

- Everyone - B
- Registered User - B

- Registered User within submitting organization - All

## Setting Permissions

Any user with **(S)**et permissions rights for a particular document can modify the permissions of all other Users for that content.

To set the permissions on a piece of content for which you have **S** rights, click on the Browse/Lookup tab in the Header Bar then select **Browse and Drill Down Read Write** from the menu that appears. In the classification tree, locate the piece of content for which you wish to modify the permissions. If you have **S** rights, the **Edit Permissions**  icon will be visible next to the document. Clicking it will bring the following pane into view:

Home >> Browse/Lookup >> Browse and Drill Down Read Write >> Permissions

### Permissions for 'My Object'

All - has full authority for this object  
V - can view object details  
U - can update this object  
R - can remove this object  
S - can update the security policy for this object  
D - can deprecate this object

Registered Users ▾

Add

User	Permissions		
(Everyone)	V	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Edit</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Remove</div>
matt (User)	All	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Edit</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Remove</div>
Yellow Dragon Software (Organization)	All	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Edit</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 5px;">Remove</div>

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## Removing Permissions - Warning

Be very careful when removing the organization permissions. By default, the submitting organization gets all permissions for the submitted object/created schema. If you remove this organization from the permission list, there is no easy way to recreate the removed permissions. You will have to re-enter all permissions for each user that belongs to the organization.

# Yellow Dragon Registry Services API

## Registry Services API Overview

Yellow Dragon Registry provides an XML-based API for programmatic communications with the registry. XML request and response messages are sent and received via the ebXML Message Service protocol. The format of the XML requests and responses are based on the ebXML Registry Services Specification, Version 2.0.

As an open Standards-based interface, the Yellow Dragon Registry API is designed to accept requests from any ebXML compliant registry client that sends and receives XML request and response messages. XML Global can provide both a test registry client, and an implementation of the ebXML Message Service. The ebXML Message Service software allows one to build Java applications which can communicate with each other or an ebXML registry via the ebXML Message Service protocol. For more information on how to obtain this software, contact [support@xmlglobal.com](mailto:support@xmlglobal.com).

The Yellow Dragon Registry 3.0 also allows the clients to invoke registry services using webservice SOAP messages. This is new feature of the ebRS specification.

The scope of the Registry Services Specification is substantial and provides most of the same functionality as that available through the Yellow Dragon Registry browser user interface. For information purposes, we have included a sample XML message which can be used to query, submit content, or retrieve content from the registry.

For a complete reference to the supported messages, please refer to the published ebXML Registry Services Specifications.

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## Using the Registry Services Examples

The example directory of the registry client installation offers sample code showing how to build a registry client that uses ebXML, web services, or REST messaging.

### Quick Start

There are three batch files in the examples directory.

`runWebserviceClient.bat` (or `.sh`) will communicate with the registry using webservices. `runEbXMLClient.bat` (or `.sh`) will communicate with the registry via ebXML messaging. `runRESTClient.bat` (or `.sh`) will communicate with the registry via HTTP requests. Both batch files work using the same arguments. The arguments are described below.

Running the batch files by themselves will produce a set of command-line help.

## Arguments

To direct the behavior of the client provide switch arguments on the command-line.

The syntax of the module is as follows:

```
<batch file> <-r remoteRegistryServiceUrl> [-s service] <-a  
action> [-id uuid] [-d outputDir] [-o outputFile] [-w] [-  
v|-vv] [requestFile]
```

- The service is 'ObjectQueryManager' unless specified with the **-s** switch
- **-r** is the URL of the receiving message service handler of the registry (for hebXML messages this has to be registry\_location/ebxml/msh and for the webservice messages registry\_location/ebxml/webservice and for REST messages this must be registry\_location/rest )
- **-v** will print the response header document
- **-vv** will print the entire request / response message in multipart/related format
- **-d** will specify the output directory for file attachments in the response
- **-w** will force overwriting of attachments in the response
- **-s** and **-a** will specify the service name and action that will be invoked
- **-id** is used only for REST getRegistryObject, getRepositoryItem actions
- requestFile is an XML registry request document and is optional for REST getRegistryObject, getRepositoryItem actions

## Examples

### Adhoc Query

The command shown below will send the XML message 'queryByName.xml' to the registry. The 'submitAdhocQuery' action will be called, the service

'ObjectQueryManager' will be used. This request is being sent as a webservice message.

```
runWebserviceClient.bat -r
http://your_server_url:server_port/ebxml/webservice -s
ObjectQueryManager -a submitAdhocQuery -vv queryByName.xml
```

The queryByName.xml file contains the following adhoc query.

```
<AdhocQueryRequest>
  <ResponseOption returnType = "LeafClass"
  returnComposedObjects="false" />
  <FilterQuery>
    <RegistryObjectQuery>
      <RegistryObjectFilter>
        <Clause>
          <SimpleClause leftArgument="name">
            <StringClause stringPredicate="Equal">
              Local
            </StringClause>
          </SimpleClause>
        </Clause>
      </RegistryObjectFilter>
    </RegistryObjectQuery>
  </FilterQuery>
</AdhocQueryRequest>
```

## Submit Objects

The command bellow will send the XML message 'submit.xml', the 'submitObjects' action will be called, and the service 'LifecycleManager' will be used. This request is being sent as an ebXML message.

```
<runEbXMLClient.bat> -r
http://your_server_url:server_port/ebxml/msh -s
LifecycleManager -a submitObjects -vv submit.xml
```

The submit.xml is made up of the following XML. The id information should be modified to reflect the registry content.

```
<SubmitObjectsRequest username="Administrator" password="">
  <LeafRegistryObjectList>
    <ExtrinsicObject name="exampleDoc" status="Approved"
    contentURI="example1.xml" id="urn:uuid:821a6c68-6221-1a79-
    0b1c-73751f634860" majorVersion="1" minorVersion="0"
    userVersion="0" objectType="Process" mimeType="text/xml"/>
    <Classification name="TestClass"
    classifiedObject="urdn:uuid:121a6c68-6221-1a79-0b1c-
    73751f634860" classificationNode="urn:uuid:6c630d19-526a-
    3e75-5808-51114609650f"/>
  </LeafRegistryObjectList>
</SubmitObjectsRequest>
```

The example1.xml file is a consent file that will be put in the registry. This file is available in the examples directory.

## Get Content

The command below will send the XML message 'getContent.xml', the 'getContent' action will be called, and the service 'ObjectQueryManager' will be used.

This request is being sent as an REST message:

```
<runRESTClient.bat> -r  
http://your_server_url:server_port/rest -s  
ObjectQueryManager -a getContent -vv getContent.xml
```

The getContent.xml file is made up of the following xml. The id information should be modified to reflect the registry content.

```
<GetContentRequest>  
  <ObjectRefList>  
    <ObjectRef id="urn:uuid:446c7460-603c-3674-7f28-  
      037f07275b6c"/>  
  </ObjectRefList>  
</GetContentRequest>
```

## Get Repository Item & Get Registry Objects

These two actions are available only for REST services. The following command has to be run in order to obtain content from the registry:

```
runRESTClient.bat -r  
http://your_server_url:server_port/ebxml/msh -s  
ObjectQueryManager -a getRepositoryItem -id  
urn:uuid:59330000-3702-0117-214f-5f6823527971 -vv  
getContent.xml
```

The following command will retrieve metadata for the content:

```
runRESTClient.bat -r  
http://your_server_url:server_port/ebxml/msh -s  
ObjectQueryManager -a getRegistryObject -id  
urn:uuid:59330000-3702-0117-214f-5f6823527971 -vv  
getContent.xml
```

The id information should be modified to reflect the registry content. Alternatively, the same results can be obtained by using the following addresses in your browser:

```
http://your_server_url:server_port/rest?interface=ObjectQue  
ryManager&method=getRepositoryItem&param-id=  
urn:uuid:59330000-3702-0117-214f-5f6823527971
```

```
http://your_server_url:server_port/rest?interface=ObjectQue  
ryManager&method=getRegistryObject&param-id=  
urn:uuid:59330000-3702-0117-214f-5f6823527971
```

## **Note About Authentication**

The authentication is being sent to the registry as attributes (username, password) of the request XML element (e.g. SubmitObjectsRequest). This information is not being encrypted by the transport layer and therefore may not provide desired security. It is advised that the web server be run with SSL settings in place.



## Additional Information

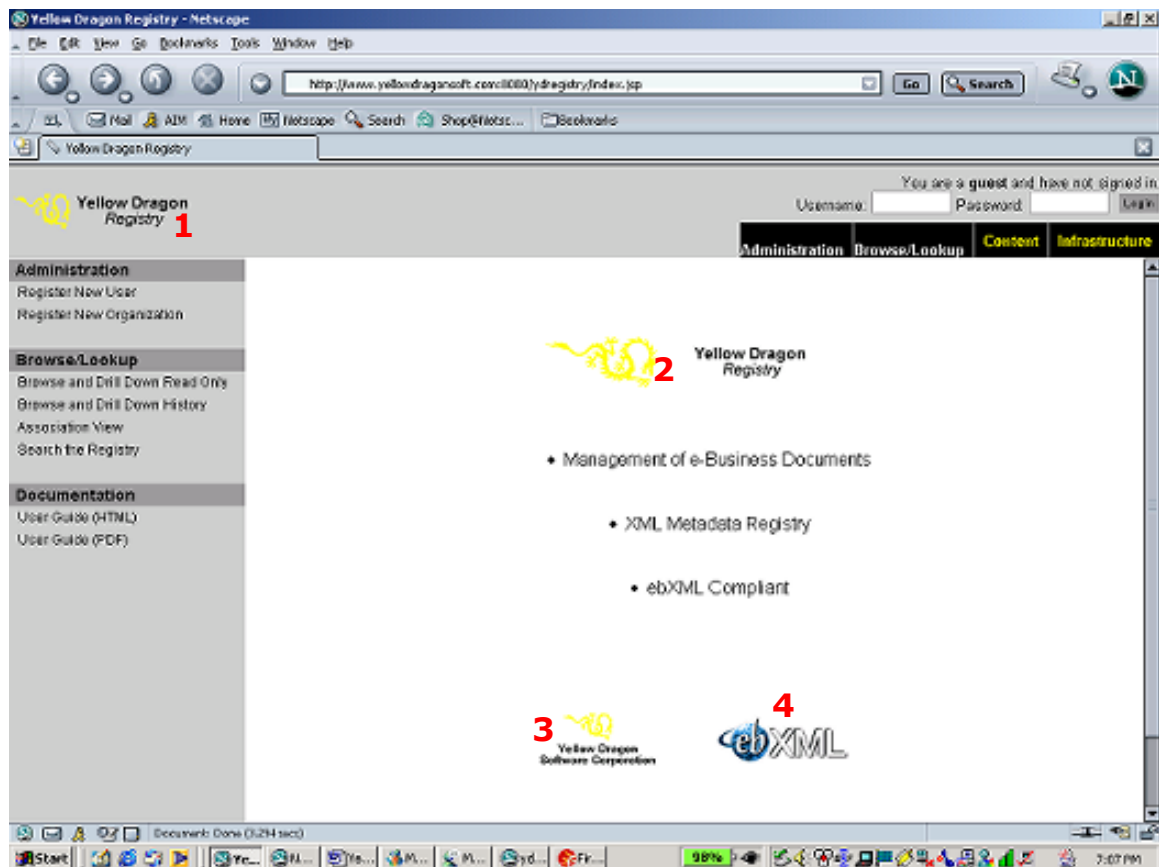
### Registry Look and Feel

The look and feel of the registry is easily customized. Adjust the stylesheet or edit the pictures and icons to be used within the interface according to how you want the registry to appear.

### Pictures and Icons

There is a `registry_images.properties` file contained within the web application's conf directory from which you may specify any pictures and icons and their properties for use within the registry. Yellow Dragon Registry must be restarted for any changes to take effect.

### Image Properties











Each of the following base property names has four properties that are associated with it. For the base property named **img.registry.top.logo** there is **img.registry.top.logo.src**, **img.registry.top.logo.alt**, **img.registry.top.logo.width** and **img.registry.top.logo.height**. These

properties are used for the src, alt, width and height attributes of the image element.

Ref Image #	Base Property Name	Description
A-1	img.registry.top.logo	The Yellow Dragon Registry logo in the top left corner
A-2	img.registry.logo	The Yellow Dragon Registry logo on the main screen
A-3	img.company.logo	The XML Global logo on the main screen
A-4	img.ebxml.logo	The ebXML logo on the main screen

### Icon Properties

All of the icons use **img.ico.width** and **img.ico.height** for their width and height. The **src** value of the icons can be set using the following properties.

Ref Image #	Property Name	Description
All	img.ico.width	The width of all icons
All	img.ico.height	The height of all icons
	img.ico.folder.collapse.src	For collapse folder action
	img.ico.folder.expand.src	For expand folder action
	img.ico.folder.new.src	For a new Classification Node
	img.ico.doc.cc.src	For Core Components
	img.ico.doc.cc.locked.src	For locked Core Components
	img.ico.doc.cpp.src	For CPPs
	img.ico.doc.cplkd.locked.src	For locked CPPs
	img.ico.doc.codelist.src	For Code Lists

	img.ico.doc.codelist.locked.src	For locked Code Lists
	img.ico.doc.unknown.src	For other Extrinsic Object types
	img.ico.unknown.locked.src	For other locked Extrinsic Object types
	img.ico.organization.src	For Organizations
	img.ico.unknown.src	For unknown types
	img.ico.view.association.src	For view association metadata action
	img.ico.focuson.object.src	For focus on object action
	img.ico.edit.object.src	For edit object action
	img.ico.deprecate.object.src	For deprecate object action
	img.ico.view.properties.src	For view or edit properties action
	img.ico.view.xml.src	For view XML content action
	img.ico.view.content.src	For view content action
	img.ico.remove.object.src	For remove object action
	img.ico.lock.object.src	For lock object action
	img.ico.unlock.object.src	For unlock object action
	img.ico.edit.permissions.src	For edit permissions action

## Stylesheet

The registry stylesheet is stored in the `REGISTRY_INSTALL_DIR/Server/webapps/Yellow DragonRegistry.war` archive. If you are using Netscape 4, edit the file called `registry-base.css`. For Internet Explorer, Netscape 6+ and Mozilla, open the file `registry-extend.css` and make any desired changes.

## Updates

If the stylesheet file in the archive is updated, the Yellow Dragon Registry web application must be re-deployed.

To re-deploy in Embedded Tomcat:

1. Shut down the registry server.
2. Delete REGISTRY\_INSTALL\_DIR/Server/ext/jakarta-tomcat/work directory.
3. Start the server back up and test the updates.

To re-deploy in an Application server other than Embedded Tomcat:

1. Consult your server documentation for how to remove the Yellow Dragon Registry web application.
2. Refer to the Yellow Dragon Registry Setup Guide for the deployment steps.

## Accessing Content Using URLs

Content registered in Yellow Dragon Registry may be accessed via URL over HTTP. Direct URL access allows integration of registry content with external applications. Example:

[http://YOUR\\_SERVER\\_NAME:YOUR\\_SERVER\\_PORT/urlInterface/getRegistryObject?id=urn:uuid:5d5b7d0b-2844-7b68-7656-533cla416219](http://YOUR_SERVER_NAME:YOUR_SERVER_PORT/urlInterface/getRegistryObject?id=urn:uuid:5d5b7d0b-2844-7b68-7656-533cla416219)

Guest permissions for the content will dictate the ability to view content.

## References

ebXML Registry Services Specification, Version 2.1 (*ebRS*)  
<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/specs/ebrs.pdf>

ebXML Registry Information Model, Version 2.1 (*ebRIM*)  
[http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/specs/ebrim\\_v2.1.pdf](http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/specs/ebrim_v2.1.pdf)

ebXML Registry Information Model, Version 2.1 Schema (*ebRIM Schema*) <http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/regrep/documents/2.1/schema/rim.xsd>

ebXML Business Process Specification, Version 1.0  
(*ebBPSS*)[http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical\\_reports](http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical_reports)

ebXML Collaboration-Protocol Profile and Agreement Specification,  
Version 1.0 (*ebCPP*)  
[http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical\\_reports](http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical_reports)

ebXML Messaging Service Specification, Version 2.0 (*ebMS*)  
[http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical\\_reports](http://www.ebxml.org/specs/index.htm#technical_reports)

DCE 128 bit Universal Unique Identifier (*UUID*)  
[http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009629399/apdx.htm#tagcjh\\_20](http://www.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/009629399/apdx.htm#tagcjh_20)

W3C Note. Web Services Description Language, Version 1.1 (*WSDL*)  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/wsdl>

## Glossary

<b>application server file</b>	The application server configuration file is called <code>server.xml</code> . This file borrows from the configuration descriptor of the Tomcat application server. A system administrator needs to modify this file only to change the server port.
<b>classification node</b>	A specific node within a classification tree.
<b>classification</b>	Grouping of objects into categories based on structural relationships.
<b>classification scheme</b>	A logical system for the arrangement of knowledge. A fully developed classification scheme specifies categories of knowledge, and provides the means to relate the categories to each other. Also called taxonomies. Classification schemes consist of classification nodes.
<b>CPP</b>	Collaborative Protocol Profile. A means of summarizing the ebXML capabilities of an organization.
<b>ebXML</b>	A set of specifications that together enable a modular electronic business framework.

<b>JVM</b>	Java Virtual Machine. A virtual computer, typically implemented in software on top of a real hardware platform and operating system, that runs compiled Java programs.
<b>metadata</b>	Object properties such as object ID, name, version, type, status, and description.
<b>MIME</b>	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. A protocol for Internet email that enables the transmission of nontextual data such as graphics, audio, video, and other binary types of files.
<b>MSH</b>	Message Service Handler.
<b>RA</b>	Registry Administrator. The Registry Administrator approves new users and organizations and manages classification schemes.
<b>registry configuration file</b>	The registry configuration file is called central.properties. It is read once at startup. This file provides the Registry with a few operational parameters, and contains field/value pairs and comments.
<b>RIM</b>	Registry Information Model.
<b>ebRS</b>	Registry Services Specification.
<b>taxonomies</b>	See also classification schemes.